Kid Glove Depot, 4 State-st.. Door North of Washington. LEGAD TIME TABLE

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

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Minnesota, Green
Minnesota Green
Minnesota Green

*7:50 a m *7:55 p m
*10:10 a m *4:00 p m
*2:00 p m *10:45 a m
*4:00 p m 4 Minnesota, Green vens Point, and Ash-ugh Night Express.... + 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 am run vin Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Paul apolis are good either via Madison and Prairie er via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wiscons.

LLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Coffice, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. Orieans Express. 8:30 a m. 6:43 pm Express. 8:50 a m. 6:30 pm Express. 8:30 a m. 6:45 pm Flight Express. 8:30 a m. 6:45 pm Flight Express. 8:30 a m. 6:20 a m. Flight Express. 8:30 a m. 6:20 a m. Sioux City Express. 9:30 pm. 6:35 a m. Sioux City Express. 9:30 pm. 6:35 a m. senger. 4:30 pm. 9:25 a m.

CHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD. Leave. | Arrive.

EG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY, ner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

of Offices, 83 Clark-et., Palmor House, Grand and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arriva 8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m E SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. . Leave. | Arrive.

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O & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD ces. 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De ot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

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Indianapolis. Louis-KANKAKEE LINE

will be received until Nov. 30 by the Board of and the Town of Cicero, Cook County, Ill., for of Town book running 20 years, with interest cent per amoun, payable semi-annually at the later and the county of the county of the information address J. J. McCABTHY, Treas, and the College. s of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se GENERAL NOTICES. BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAN Ber of Van Buren and Sherman-sis. Ticks floe, 56 Clark-si., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive.

Palmer House for the best of reasons, to Justice in the Tribune to-morrow (no time to the tribune to prove the time to the tribune to day), and I defy to the tribune to disbute successfully what I shall alway I am and shall be hereafter, when in the total Pacific during business hours, from the Orand Pacific during business hours, from the Orand Pacific during business. Happer & See Tork, for the sale of "Through the See Tork, for the sale of "Through the See Tork, the sale of "Through the See Tork, the See Tork, the sale of "Through the See Tork, the See

YOUR HOUSE OF ROACHES. BUCK & RAYNER'S Math Powder is offsetual when all else fails. Warranted sure and non-poisonous by the makers

"MARS" Cologne.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. LACE GOODS.

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& 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 6 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

OFFER

& Co.

Another Crowned Head Recoils Before the As-IACE COLLARS sassin.

> The Bloody Business, as Usual, Entirely Unsuccessful.

FOREIGN.

King Humbert of Italy Attacked at the Gutes of Naples.

The Dagger of the Assailant Warded Off-The Prime Minister Wounded.

Socialistic Riots and Bloodshed in the German Town of

The Execution of Moncasi Moved by the Spanish Public

ais Endeavoring to Bulldose Roumania Again-An Appeal to the Powers Likely.

ONCE MORE.

ONCE MORE.

KING RUMBERT ATTACKED BY AN ASSASSIN. NAPLES, Nov. 17.—As King Humbert was entering the city in state to-day, a poorly-clad man attempted to assassinate him with a pontard. Signor Cairoli, Chief of the Ministry, who was in the carriage with the King, laid his hands on the man, who wounded him in the thigh. The King drew his sword and struck the assassin, who was immediately secured. The King received a slight scratch. Popular indignation is intense, and demonstrations of loyalty are unbounded. The assassin is 29 years eld, and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no society, but, being poor, nourished a hatred towards the King.

isbed a hatred towards the King.

CORROBORATION.

ROME, NOV. 17.—The following account of the attempt on the King's life has been received here: The King and Queen arrived in Naples this afternoon, and were enthusiastically received by immense crowds. Several persons, in the Strada Carbonara, prosented a petition to their Majastics. A man at this moment rushed upon the King with a dagger, and succeeded in inflicting a scratch upon his left arm, and slightly wounding Signer Cairoli; in the left thigh. The King displayed great coolness, and struck the assassin on the head with his sword. Signer Cairoli seized him by the hair. The assassin was immediately taken to the guard-house. The Queen and her son, who were in the carriage with the King, displayed much courage. The assassin's name is Giovanni Passannte. He says he does not like King.

CONGRATULATION.

The Roumanian Minister has informed the Porte that the Russians demand, as a condition for evacuating Roumania, the right to occupy and fortify Kustendje and other strategical points in the Dobrudja, and to maintain a military route through Roumania. suspicion.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- A semi-official note is published, pointing out that England has a treasy right to keep two small gunboats in the Black Sea, and admitting that the Candor really went to reconnoitre the fortifications which the Russians are alleged to be creeting at Bourges. LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Buchar-

est reports that Roumania bas refused to make any convention with Russia net prescribed by the treaty.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Serips and Vouchers,
LAEARUS SILVERMAN
lank, Chamber of Commerce. PESTH, Nov. 17.—Roumania either has ap pealed or will appeal to the Powers relative to the demands of Russia.

THE CARDWITCH.

PARIS, NOV. 17.—Le Temps says the Czarowitch has recently memoralized the Czar in favor of a liberal constitution.

THE FAR EAST. APGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Calcutta says: There are many indications which seem to warrant a belief that an early attack on Ali Musjid is intended. The transmission of telegrams concerning military movements is forbidden. It is more than probable, if commissions of the same seems to the all Musjid. sarist arrangements permit, that Ali Musjid, Kuramfort, and Candahar will be seized this winter. The Ameer has not yet shown the faintest desire to submit.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALISTS.

LIMBERG, Nov. 17.—Serious disturbances have occurred here in consequence of the police prohibiting a procession in honor of Deputy Hausner. Many arrests were made. Several rioters were wounded.

GEN. GRANT. GEN. GRANT.

BY PRAISES THE TENCE OF GIBRALTAR.

BY Cools to the New Fork Heraid.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Heraid special correspondent at Gibraitar telegraphed last evening: "Gen. Grant was cordially received hers. In company with Lord Napier of Magdala he reviewed all the troops in the British surrison on Saturday. He afterward witnessed a sham battle. The display in both instances was magnificent. Gen. Grant praised highly the tenue of the evolutions. He also spoke enthusiastically of the general appearance of the men and their officers. The General will leave Monday for Malaga, on board the English express steamer. Thence, after a stay of two days, he will proceed by rail to Gremada by way of Bobadila and Antequers. He will spend several days among the cypress and orange trees of the Alhambra Hill.

ANTONELLI. THE CLAIMANT IS ROBODY'S CRILD, AND DOES NOT EXIST IN LAW.

ROME, NOT. 17.—The Court of Appeal has pronounced against the claimant in the Antonelli will case. She has announced her intention of appealing to the Court of Cassation.

SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 17.—The prosecuting offices of the Royal Court has demanded that the cotence of death on Moneasi, the would sit of King Alfonso, be carried out.

FRANCE. PARIS, Nov. 17.—Count Schouvaloff has a

"ENGLAND'S PERIL." REIN THE TREATY OF BEITEN WAS A TES

RIBLE BLUEDER.

Losdon World.

It is now evident to the most unenlightened mind on Eastern affairs that of all the many blunders committed at the Congress of Berlin the most fatal was the creation of the extraordinary abortion known as the autonomous Province of Eastern Roumella. To any one familiar with local conditions, this was an even more impracticable abourdity than the peaceful occupation of Bosnia by the Anstrians, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Russian Plenipoteutiaries, knowling this to be the case, made no great objection to signing away concessions which they were determined never actually to make. Common prudence, however, would have suggested that, until some evidence had been afforced of their miention to comply with the one clause in the treaty which compelled them to withdraw from the neighborhood of Constantinople, all complications would have been avoided by the English Government in other parts of the world. Indeed, the constant presence of the fleet in the neighborhood of the Bosphouss implied, on our part, a doubt of Russian good faith in this direction and a certain cone, pussess that the responsibility of making a triaty involved the obligation of seeing that it was carried out. But the leading actors of the Berlin comedy were too annious to obtain the first comedy were too annious to obtain the first content of the interperformance to wait for the svictors of its success. They either did not know, of were afraid to let the nation suspect, the truth, and, by way of reasuring it, scattered them the victors far and wide for their holidays to reperse in the fool's paradise of "peace with hosts." Had they remained at the helm of the st. of 6 state instead of neglecting their during the state of creating an Eastern Boumella at all, the least they could do was to be on the alert to meet the dangers which it was sure to involve, and give Russia to understand that it was their intention, by force if necessary, to see that the stipulations which had been entered into should

the attempt on the Ring s in the first here: The King and Queen arrived in Naples this afternoon, and were enthoniantically received by immense crowds. Several persons, in the Strada Carbonars, presented a petition to their Majastics. A man at this moment rushed upon the King with a dagrer, and aucceeded in inflicting a scratch upon his left arm, and slightly wounding Signor Cairoli in the left thich. The King displayed great coolenea, and struck the assessin on the head with his sword. Signor Cairoli selized him by the hair. The assassin was immediately taken to the guard-house. The Queen and her son, who were in the carriage with the King, displayed much courage. The assessin's ame in Giornant Pasanante. He says he does not like King.

CONDARJOLATION.

ROME, NOV. 17.—Fifty thousand persons with fings and bands of music are assembled on the secance of the King. Another demonstration has been made before the house of the Syndic. The crowde cereywhere demand prompt justice. The Austrian Embassy is illuminated, and a crowd cheered the Ambassador.

PASALUSTE

was bearing a banner among the trade associations which paraded to meet the King. He had fastened the dagger to the flagstaff.

THE EAST.

LONDON, NOV. 17.—A Constantinople dispatch asys nine regiments of Russian carality have arrived at Adrianople.

REALITIES OF THE CONTER, the Turkish Council of Ministers ultimately and spation asys nine regiments of Russian carality have arrived at Adrianople.

REALITIES OF THE CONTER, the Turkish Council of Ministers ultimately and spation asys nine regiments of Russian carality have arrived at Adrianople.

REALITIES OF THE CONTER, the Turkish Council of Ministers ultimately and patch a view in favor of the fronter line on Thessaly, as recommended by the Conternos, but only favored the cession of a quarter of Epirus, excluding Jamiera. It is stated that the Sultan has assured the French Ambassador of his adhesion to this rectification.

The Roumanian Minister has informed the Porte that the Russians demand, as a condition

mot their fault that they have proved themselves incapable; but they might at least endeavor to make up for their lack of capacity by their industry and zeal.

WE MUST BE GALM.

Meantime, one thing is certain,—either wo must make up our minds to see the Treaty of Berlin blown to the winds and substitute the word disnonor for honor, or we shall have to enforce it and substitute the word disnonor for honor, or we shall have to enforce it and substitute the word war for peace. There is absolutely no escape from this all ernative, and the sooner the nation is taught to face the prospect the better. It can either march to dishonor behind Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone as it feels inclined. If it prefers marching to war it will probably prefer the present Government, even though the War Minister has gone to Cyprus. It is not a pleasant prospect either way, but it needs no prophet to make the prediction; and if Ministers refuse to rouse themselves to the imminence of the peril it is the duty of the nation to rouse the Ministers.

AN ERD OF ALL DISGUISES.

The Russian press has thrown off all disguise and boldly declares that it is not the intention of the Government to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to Eastern Roumella, and evacuate that province. A hundred thousand Albanians have declared that they will fight to the last to prevent the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin being carried out in regard to the cession of the Treaty of Berlin, unless she consents to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. The inhabitants of the Dobrudscha declare that under no circumstances will they consent to the occupation of that province in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, unless she consents to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. The inhabitants of the Dobrudscha declarer that under no circumstances will they consent to the occupation of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Fifteen thousand Scilar in the Treaty of Berlin by prove in the way that may age them best. England is e

About the Way of It.

About the Way of It.

Burdatis.

Three years ago a young man graduated from the West Point Military Academy and came. West. His soul was filled with grand, lofty aspirations, and he sought in the untrodden fields of activity in the mighty West room for his soaring genius to plume itself for fligit. He braced his feet as he prepared to shake the globe. To-day he is the traveling agent for a Cincinnati corset-factory.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878 POLITICAL.

Affidavits of the South Carolina Supervisors of

Whole Cavalcades of Strangers Allowed to Vote Before

Bundles of Tissue Ballots Found Stuck Together in the Boxes.

phatic Expressions of Alexander H.
Stephens Regarding the
Bouthern Policy.

If Democrats Have Been Guilty of Frand at the Polls, He Says Punish Them,

The Democratic Polit sians of Georgia Govered with Diagrace Through Their Own Courrels.

KISS TICKETS.

PURTERS DETAILS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TISSUE-PAPER PLAN.

**Assets Describe a 3th Trissue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Immediately after the election in Sumeer County, S. C., all the Republican candidates united in a protest which was filed with the County Canyassers. The latter, however, declinal to take any action upon it, and counted all the votes to which objections were made. A copy of this protest strived to-day. It acts forth, in detail, the methods of fraud at four preclads. Enough tissue tickets were secretly put in the boxes to change the result. At four others there was general violence and intimidation, and colored voters were thus prevented from voting. Three polls were opened before 50'clock, and at each of these the boxes were even stuffed in advance, as a crowd of Democrata present from other parts of the county were flowed to vote. At one precinct the Democrata managers deliberately stuffed the box after the close of the polls. At one place the Democrata who were absent were

polls. At one piece the Democrats who were absent were

ALLOWED TO VOTE BY PROXY.

At one precinct, upon the close of the pells, the Democratic managers substituted a stuffed box for one into which the votes of the day had been received. This substitute contained a large number of regular Republican ballots, with many of the names acraiched off, and the names of Democratic candidates inserted. At one precinct persons under age were allowed to vote by Democrats. At one precinct 211 names were added to the pell-lint after voting hours, to tally with the same number of fraudulent ballots put into the box.

THE FOLLOWISS EXTRACTS from the formal reports of the United States Supervisors for Sumter County, South Carolina, are fair specimens of many already received. Supervisor Andrews, at Privateer Precinct, reports that the Democratic Managers of Election refused to allow him to enter where the ballot-box was until after the poll had closed. He size reports sure votes cast than there were names on the sali-list, and the finding of trans tickets when he count was made. The following is the report from Providence Precinct:

Nov. 5, 1878.—I hereby certify that I started

Precinct:

Nov. 5, 1878.—I hereby certify that I started for the above-named poll, and reached within fifteen or twenty steps of the door of the house in which the ballot-box was about 4 o'clock a. m. this day, when I was surrounded by a large crowd of white men was were unknown to me, and prevented new form. of white men was were unknown to me, and pre-vented me from reaching the poli till after some 150 white men had voted. The poli was opened before 6 o'clock, and the Managers refused to allow me to enter the bouse till long after sunrise, and after the above number of voters had voted and rode off. All these parties were strange men in our neighborhood. I was denied the privilege of taking the names of the voters from the poli-list. A large number of tissue-paper tickets were found in the ballot-box, that I believe to be illegal votes. All were Democratic tickets. J. J. McChea.
United States Supervisor

United States Supervisor.

Supervisor Singleton,
AT SWIMMING PENS PRECINCT,
Sumter County, S. C., reports as follows:
I hereby certify that there were 158 more ballots in the ballot-box than there were names on the boil-list af the cless of the polls, and that there were is asid ballots two or three packs of these tickets stuck and packed together in such manner as to make it impossible for them to have been voted by the legal voters who voted at asid precinct. They could have only got into the box by being put into it by or with the knowledge or consent of the Managers of Election at said precinct. The said dissue tickets all had the name of the Democratic candidate for Congress printed on them. At the opening of the polls I demanded the privilege to look in and examine the ballot-box to see that it was clear of tickets, but the managers—N. O. McLeod, A. H. Martin, and J. E. Rembert—refused and denied me that privilege. I was also denied the privilege to take such a position at the poils as to enable me to see the voters when they voted. I could not keep the poil-list of voters, in consequence thereof.

PLENTY OF TISSUE-VOTING, BUT NO VIOLENCE.

Supervisor Murry, at Spring Rill Precinct, says:

There were cast 260 voters for Congressmen at

says:

There were cast 260 votes for Congressman at this poll. There were found, on the opening of the ballot-box and a comparing of the votes therein with the poll-list of the Managers, as well as my own, 137 more ballots than names on the poll-list. These ballots were fraudnient tickets, known as "kiss" or tissue-tickets, inclosed, in each case, in other tickets. These tissue tickets were all Democratic. There was no violence at this poll that I saw.

Democratic. There was no violence at this polithat I saw.

THE PRESIDENT

told a gentleman yesterday that he should make the Southern question as important feature of his message, and should dwell especially upon the necessity of enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The President is also understood to have said that he finds that, in many respects, in his judgment of the South, a majority of his own party was right, and he himself was wrong. The instruction to the District-Attorneys of South Carolina and Louisiana is to arrest every person against whom there is sufficient evidence of complicity in the recent election outrages. One great difficulty will be the lack of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice.

LOUISIANA. OFF WITH THEIR BEADS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.-Much anxiety is New Orleans, Nov. 17.—Much anxiety is manifest in Republican circles about the prospective changes among the Louisiana Federal officials. The signs are viewed as decidedly ominous, and pointing unmistakably to decapitation. The promises made to the Administration most certainly have not been kept. The Republican strength has unquestionably been frittered away. The reorganization and campaign, under control of ex-Gov. Wells, has miserably failed. The explanations based upon Democratic buildusings are seemingly not altogether satisfactory, and the Administration apparently considers itself as wretchedly deceived in its Louisiana management. The indications as viewed point, first of all, to the positions of United States Marshal and United States District-Attorney. The others, of course, to follow in train. Any change of policy looking to arrests for interference with elections REQUIRES NECESSARILY THE HEARTY CO-OPERATION

REQUIRES NECESSABILY THE HEARTY CO-OPERATION
of these particular officials, and the question of such co-operation, as well as of efficiency, becomes the question at issue as between the Administration and the present official heads in control. The question is understood, semingly, as quite as likely as otherwise to call for their removal. The facts are noticeable in the case of United States Marshal Jack Wharton, that both his original indorsements, when appointed, and the complaints now made, are mainly from the Conservative side of the houses.

the latter growing out of the movement of the Citizens' Association, and alleging gross dereliction of duty in connection with the late city election. Marshal Wharton has left for Washington, as understood, in hopes to so explain as to save his official head. There goes also by the same train, as reported, the former United States District-Atteorney,

MR. BECKWITH.

unted States District-Atteorney.

MR. BECKWITH.

The latter's presence in Washington, as understood again, being specially solicited by the powers that be, a fact interpreted at once as indicating not only a return to favor, but to position, and decidedly ominous for United States District-Attorney Leonard. Bets were offered to-day that Marsani Wharton would endeavor to make terms with Beckwith ere the train arrived in Washington. The outcome of the mission is looked for with no little anxiety in Republican circles. The new City Council are expected to take possession to-morrow.

OF COURSE.

NEW ORLEARS, NOV. 17.—Judge Righter, of the Sixth District Court, has prepared his decision, refusing the injunction asked for by E. T. Manning, restraining E. R. Chevally, recently elected Administrator of the Water-Works, from discharging the duties of said effice, on the ground of fraud in his election. All the contested-election cases will probably be disposed of in the same way, leaving the Democrate in possession.

GEORGIA

THE INVESTIGATION SHOWING THE CORRUPTION OF NEARLY ALL THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—The investigation of

Gov. Colquitt is assuming a shape and impor-tance entirely unlooked for. The testimony im-plicates many of the prominent Democratic leaders of the State in the transaction. Next rominent Democrats from whom he got ons that it was legal for the Governor to opinions that it was legal for the Governor to sign the bonds. A great sensation was created to day by the Constitution boldly publishing what purports to be a very authentic outline of what has been adduced before the Committee. A

nivance of an ex-State official, succeeded in having the Committee sit in secret session, with the view of the more successfully damaging Gov. Colquitt. Several others are being damaged besides the Governor, however, including prominent Democrats all over the State. This is certainly

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION in the history of Georgia, and its scope and importance increases at every meeting of the Committee. Should all the cridence ever be made public, it will produce a wonderful change in politics in the State. It has been charged that every Democratic Administration has been more extravagant than ex-Gov. Bullock's, and that this investigation will show more corruption.

the South

IF FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD
at the poils. It is the sworn duty of the President to execute the lawa." Stephens does not
think the Independent movement in Georgia
will be serious. He considered that Ben Hill
made a mistake in attacking the Administration
in his letter. Such a course, Stephens thought,
would have a bad effect on the Democratic party, which could not win by wholesale attack on
the President. The Democratic najority in the
next House, Stephens thinks, will be four over
all, and in the future the Democracy must pursine a conservative policy and be cautious in
legislation. Being asked as to his impression
of the cipher dispatches, and his views of Tilden's chances in 1880,

STEPHENS EVADED THE SUBJECT,

bemocrat to arrive here who expresses doubts in the ultimate success of the Greenback idea. He says that the movement commenced too late; that the country is now striking hard-pan, confidence is restored, and that he does not think the Greenback idea will continue to be strong.
THE STANLEY MATTHEWS CASE.

Speaker Randall recently wrote here asking a gentleman familiar with Congressional proceedings to hunt up precedents in the case of contested jurisdiction between the House and Senate. This refers to the probable action of the Potter Committee in presenting Stanley Matthews to the liouse for contempt for having declined to appear before that Committee. The question of the power of either House over a mamber of the other has never been settled. ember of the other has never been settled.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—It seems set-tled beyond a doubt that Martin, Republican, is elected to Congress from the First District by 40 to 50 majority.

SUICIDE.

DAVENPORT, In., Nov. 17.—The wife of Peter Hooper, an old and respected citizen of Alles's Grove Township, in this county, while temporarily insane vesterday morning, cut her throat with a butcher-kuife, dying shortly after.

The Oregon Judiciary. The Gregon Judiciary.

Portinud Gregonian.

A note from the office of the Secretary of State, dated Saturday, gives the following:

"His Excellency, Gov. Thayer, has just made the following appointments: Judge first judicial district, H. K. Hanna; second judicial district, J. F. Watson; third judicial district, Benjamin F. Harding; fourth judicial district, E. Bellinger; fifth judicial district, L. L. McArthur; Supreme Judges, J. K. Kelly, R. P. Bolse.

Reply of Lord Salisbury to Mr. Evarts' Last Note.

WASHINGTON.

Whereas Halifax Whipped Us with Whips, He Would Have Scorped Us with Scorpions.

England Also Withdraws Within the Moral Strength of Her Position.

Evarts Can Now Pay for the String of Mackerel, and Put Them to Soak.

The Shipment of Live Cattle from America to England Probably Prohibited.

SALISBURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17 .- Lord Salis

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Lord Salisbury, in reply to Secretary fivarts' dispatch concerning the Halifax fishery award, after recalling at considerable length the circumstances which led to the organization of the Commission, and quoting the decision given by a majority of the Commissioners, says:

It was not without the most thorough and laborious investigation in the question submitted to their appreciation, that a majority of the Commissioners review at the decision quoted, and it must be observed that the whole proceedings were held in strict conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, whilst the award was given by a majority of the Commissioners, in the very terms contained in Art. 22 of the treaty. In the dispatch which has been communicated to her Majesty's Government, Mr. Evarts seeks to invalidate the award which is the root of this exhaustive investigation apon the ground that, in estimating claims, Great Britain's Commissioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration circumstances which the Treaty of Washington had not referred to them. There is nothing upon the face of the award which five any contensance to a supposition that the Commissioners traveled beyond the limit assigned by the treaty. Mr. Evarts' argument in favor of this contention is entirely deduced from what he considers to be the magnitude of the sum awarded. It is, he consends, so far in excess of what the United States Government believe to be the true solution of the problem submitted by the treaty, that the sole factor which the treaty has not recognized must necessarily, in his opinion.

in the history of Georgia, and its scope and importance increases at every meeting of the Committee. Should all the criterion every be made public, it will produce a wonderful change in politics in the State. It has been charged that every Democratic Administration has been more extrawagant that exists been charged that every Democratic Administration has been more extrawagant that every Democratic Administration has been more extravagant that every Democratic Administration has been passed.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

INTERVIEWS WITH THAT STATISMAN.

Special Dispetate to The Thomas.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Confederacy, has arrived to-day. In conversation with a personal friend he said he did not believe that the money issue was the cause of the defeat of Democracy in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. It had no more effect than did the Kanass bill in the election of 1854, when the Democrats had only sixty-seven Congressmen left. "I feel sure that the money question will be dead in its present shape. I believe in honest money. The bill matured in the Committee on Colonge, Weights, and Massures should have been passed. The Democrats need better leaders. The only greatled will be serious to the Confederacy, "It is," said the Vice-President of the Confederacy, "It is," said the Vice-President for the Confederacy, "It is," said the V

TO PUT FORWARD ANY OPINION, ADVERSE OR

TO PUT FORWARD ANY OPINION, ADVERSE OR FAVORABLE,
to a decision which the majority of the Commissioners have passed upon the affidavits and depositions which they have had to consider. Her Majesty's Government could not do so without undertaking the same laborious investigation as that which was performed by the Commission, a task for which the interval which has been left between Oct. 10, the day on which Mr. Evarta dispatch was delivered to me. and Nov. 23, the day on which the payment awarded is to be made, would certainly not suffice. But they are precluded from passing in review the judgment of the Commission by a far more serious disqualification. They cannot be judges of appeal in this cause, because they have been litigants. As litigants they have expressed a riew upon the facts, which they have felt bound in that capacity to maintain. Their computations have been totally different in method and in result from those which the American counsel sustained, and which, in part, Mr. Evarts reiterates in his dispatch. The interpretation which they have given to the data laid before the tribunal has been in complete antazonism to his. They have been of opinion, and have insisted with all the force of argument that their seents could command, that PPENRATION which, under the treaty, was their due. A majorlegislation. Being asked as to his impression of the cipher dispatches, and his views of Theele's chances in 1880.

STEPHENS EVADED THE SUBJECT, and declined to reply. The Washington Post to-morrow will also have an interview with Stephens. Being asked what he thought of the reports of President Hayes' change of policy, Stephens said: "My answer is, I haven't seen any change of policy. So far as I have heard, it is that he intends to execute the laws, as expounded by the courts. His policy, as I understood it from the beginning, was to withdraw Pederal troops from the occupancy of State Capitols, and to allow the people of each State to govern themselves under their own State Constitutions as they pleased, provided they wholated to Federal law. This i regarded as THE TRUE CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY then and now, and I've seen nor heard nothing from Mr. Hayes inconsistent with these principles. The foundation principles of true perfersional Democracy (which is the true basis of all constitutional libertly are law and order, and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Hayes has done nothing contrary to this, so far as I am formed, and I can't see why the Democrats should find fault with any Executive for carrying out their own fundamental principles. It Congress has made a bad law, it is not the Frestdent's fault. It is his duty to execute it, and, if he don't do it, he's not fit for the place, whether it's a moonshiner, or a buildozer, or anybody else. If the law has been riolated, it is the Frestdent's duty to enforce it."

MISCELLAN EOUS.

GREENBACKS.

**Member-elect from Ohio, is the first Western Democrat to arrive here who expresses doubts in the ultimate success of the Greenback idea. In the ult

against the award. He calls attention to the fact that the award of the Commission

WAS NOT UNANIMOUS, and that the Treaty of Washington no etipulation is in this case unde that a decision of a majority is to be binding. The opinion that, according to the Treaty of Washington, the Fishery Commission was incapable of pronouncing any decision unless its members were unanimons, is one in which her Majesty's Government are unable to concur. It is not difficult to produce from text-books even of very recent date authority for a doctrine that in international arbitration a majority of arbitrators binds the minority unless the contrary is expressed. I am not aware of any authorities who, in respect to international arbitrations, could be queted in a contrary sense, and it would not be difficult to show, by reference to cases in Americana well as in English Courts, that the same raie has always been judicially applied in the case of arbitrations of a paulic unitare. The language and stipulations of the treaty itself, so far as they are explicit upon the subject, point to a similar conclusion. The suggestion that the framers of the treaty meant by their silence to prescribe a mode of proceeding which before a tribunal thus constituted is unexampled can only be rejected on the hypothesis that they ; were deliberately preparing an insoluble contraversy for those by whom the treaty was to be accused.

CONCLUSION.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

cles 15, 19, and 21 of the treaty, they nevertheless have, for five years, allowed these concessions to come into force, trasting to the compressions to come into force, trasting to the compression which the Commission would give to them. That they have done so is sufficient proof that they did not anticipate a construction of the treaty which would make the delivery of an award almost impossible. Valuable property has actually passed into the enjoyment of others and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined later, by a tribunal agreed upon between the two parties. Is it conceivable that they should have deliberately constituted a tribunal for this purpose in which a decision could be wholly prevented by the dissent of a member nominated by the party.

TO WHOM THE PROPERTY HAD PASSED Reciprocating cordially the courteous and friendly sentiments by which Mr. Evarts' language is inspired, her Majesty's Government feel confident that the United States Government feel confident that the United States Government feel confident that the United States Government will not, upon reflection, see in the considerations which have been advanced any sufficient reason for treating as a nullify the decision to which a majority of the Commission have arrived. I have, etc.,

TO JOHN WELSE, ESQ.

SALIBURET.

NOTES AND NEWS.

TELLOW FEVER.

Asserted Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Sensational statements have been published that there were discrepancies between the amount of money actually received by the Yellow-Yever Commission here and the amount accounted for. The difference is easily explained. The Commission, in their official report, account only for the amount actually collected by them, some \$13,000. They do not charge themselves with the total amount of mouey which passed thros 2h the total amount of money which passed thro-zi their hands, some \$40,000, this having been ac-counted for by other persons or associations Included in this \$40,000 are the \$6,000 paid over

all be killed at the wharf at Liverp To secure such exemption, an order of the P Council must have been made. No infortion has as yet been received here that order has been made, and the law goes effect Jau. 1. The recent communication Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister here the State Department, asking for informa as to the regulation of cattle traffic is country, would seem to imply that exempt in favor of the United States has not yet b made. The text of the English statute, with has just been received here, is as follows:

1. Foreign animals are to be landed only part of a port defined for that burpose by a sporter of Council called "A foreign animals."

2. They are to be landed in such manner, at a contract of the second of the country and the contract of the country animals.

wharf.

This law is to include all foreign cattle except (1) those from the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, (2) those intended for exhibition or for other exceptional purposes, and (3) those the landing of which is for the time-being prohibited by order of the Council.

prohibited by order of the Council.

BLECTRIC LIGHTS.

Mr. Clarke, architect of the Capitol, has a for some time engaged to experimenting an electric light. An attempt will be mad induce Congress to make an appropriation the introduction of electric lamp; into the fitol. It is claimed that this could be done slight cost, as the great engines used for velation could generate electricity for a non-cost, while the glass cylinders of the Houses would afford special advantages for use of the light.

CASUALTIES.

place, setting fire to the curtains. There were their night-contes, losing all their suits to gave, money, and jewelry. No one was hur The carwas destroyed. A number of passenge were New Orleans refugees returning home.

UNDER THE WEEELS. Special Depairs to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 17.—Saturday night Adolph Schroder, a German carpunter, was run over by a switch-engine at the Chestnut street crossing of the Chicago & Alton, and had a leg crushed. He died at noon to-day.

SHIPWRECK. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The American ship McNear, from Hong Kong to Portland, dragged anchor near Astoria and stranded on the Washington Territory side. The Cotumbia will probably prove a total loss. The cargo may

. IRES.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—A News special from Tyler says: "A fire here Saturday night de-A are need Saturday night destroyed five large stores and the United States Court-rooms, together with all their contents. Loss about \$100,000; insurance about half, principally in Northern and foreign companies."

AT NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Fulton Pish-Market building was damaged by fire this evening
\$30,000. Insured. lucendiary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 18—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys,
partly cloudy weather, possibly light rain, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds,
becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

becoming variable, stationary or lover sentences ture and pressure.

For the Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, backing to warmer southeast-srlv, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

easterly winds, and falling parometer.					
图 心影 预洗证据	Lou	AL OF	BESTATIO	ICAGO. N	10 26 25
Louis Skill Skill field		200	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	de l'experience d'éva	Addition
Time.	Ber. 17	hr B	. Wind.	Vel. Rn.	Wea
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2:00 a. m. 3	0.000	é g	N. R	# 15.55	Pogg
2:00 p. m. 3 8:53 p. m. 3	0.088	50 19	Ualm		Club
8:00 p. m. (3)	0.104 4	8 8	Walter		Cluq
10:18 p. m. 3	1113 4	18 8	W	6	Clow
Maximum, 52: minimum, 46.					
GENERAL OSSERVATIONS.					
CHICAGO, Nov. 17-Midnight					
The state of the s	-	-	Wind	Marine Property and	injuries and the
Malions.	Bar.	Thr.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	Rain,	ACCUSED AND
Albany	30, 17	45	N. W. gea	(C) (S) (S)	Rain
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Marquette		35	Calm		lugg.
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Omaha		47	s. W. , fres	PHI Ballot	loudy
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Post Horses	200 00	48	N. W ME	·	londy
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St. Louis	30.271	100	W., gentie W., light		250
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Vietabuse	90 17	46	Total Supplement		Sup.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Latest Objections to the Free Mintage of Silver Answered--World-Wide Scarcity of Coin.

at Might Have Been, Without the Law of 1873-What Shall Be the Law of 1879 ?

Lecture Delivered Before the Philosophcal Society of Chicago Nov. 2, 1878, by George N. Jackson,

tical contest of 1878 has been controll-matances that placed the advocates of form in our monetary legislation at pe-dvantage. Had the bill for the remone-silver falled to pass over the President's a. First money would have cut no figure. A party would probably have been organized, rolled by men of character and reputation that d have commanded the confidence of the country given it an easy victory. If either of the

t we really did get was a compromise of question, -the politician's dodge for

relative valies to MAKE THE USE OF BOTH PERMANENT.

But our opponents say: "This would have unled in the unloading upon us of the silventer nations." Suppose it did. They would rive us their silver, and it will be shown fur in that a direct change of silver for our go

5. "If the 412%-grain silver dollar is coined, it will be at a discount of 8 or 10 per cent, and will

misconception, on the part of the opponents of silver, as to the motives actuating the friends of free mintage, which crops out in
THE SNEERING PARAGRAPHS

mintage, which crops out in THE SNEERING PARAGRAPHS which every now and then go the rounds of the gold-moneouty papers, about the difficulty of getting the new silver dollars into circulation. Of course, it is needless to waste time in proving what every one must see the studies the broblem, that "the paternal dollar obstinately refuses to leave the Treasury vaults" for precisely the same reason that gold does, and no other. These paragraphs would indicate that the writers imagine the friends of silver to be actuated by some special love for handling silver dollars in their transactions. Of course, the editors of the New York Times and the Boston Advertises know better; but it suits their purpose to write as if they believed it, and such paragraphs have their induence on people who are not posted as to the facts.

Whatever be the objections to silver as money, they are known and weighed by the friends of free mintage, as well as by the opposition. They believe, indeed, that the larger volume of coined money, obtained by using both of the money metals for legal tender, gives greater steadiness to the money unit as a denomination of values; but their chief research of the money has made and the province of the free full that the farger that the

change of that monetary unit in its established relation to all other things.

If SILVER COULD BE BOILED DOWN

and sugared off into gold—the total number of
dollars remaining the same—then the question
might be discussed, on its merits, whether one or
two metalis are preferable as a circulating-medium;
or, if the adjusting of prices to a volume of
metallic money half as large as the world now
possesses could be bridged over or brought about
by some miraculous flat, then the cersonal liking
of the people for a small or large volume of money—for a dollar that would buy two perhaps three or foder of
these—could be left to decide the question, and no
injustice come to any individual or class.
But we must accept facts as we find them. —be
inconvenience of siver money sinks into insignifcance when weighed against 'the terrole crises'
which Mr. Goschen, the most eminent English
inancier, admits must attend the world's complete
ranation from a odd and allegation has been applied against of the second of the content of the content

Security of the desiration for the control is because it is the control of the co

"extravagant living." the premium on gold," wildspeculation," inflated values, "deprediated carrency," etc., they are, of course, not to be ignored in accounting for the prostration of trade and shrinkage of values that took place immediately following 1873. The point I was no make, however, is, that in a new country like ours, within its wonderful recaperative resources, such causes are not adequate to the prolonged depression we have suffered.

The panic of 1873, measured by the history of previous canics, expended its force within three years. We had a good business year in 1800, and yet the panic of 1877 was worse than 1873, since currency as well as credit then went to pieces, while in 1873 currency was aningined. But just as we had about recovered from the natural results of panic,—say at the beginning of 1877,—and might have started in a new career of prosperity, another malign influence begins to operate,—not peculiar to the United States either in its origin or its results,—the manifestations being the same our transition from the tightening grasp of the old familiar group of evils into the clatches of this new sower has been quite imperceptible. What we have bad to endore since 1876 we share in common with all the nations of Europe,—the same PALL IN PRICES, LOW WAGES, dull trade, stopping of manufacturing establishments, the same uncertainty of future values, and the same hoarding of capital that should be embarked in industrial enterprises, giving employment of an idle population,—all these can be shown to exist in nearly every civilized country. France, with its large supply of coin in proportion to the population and volume of business, has been comparatively prosperous; but even there reaction from other countries is beginning to tell upon industrial pursuits. What will be a relief to us will be a relief to us will be a relief to a will be a relief to them, and that relief can only come when the money of the world ceases to decrease in volume and rise in value.

It sounds very pallosophical and sa

metals become money they take on a new use and are subject to new laws; pat

THE MONEY FUNCTION

upon any other commodity, and it would pass from under the laws of merchandise to the laws of money. Among these laws is that of arottery control of demand by Government; it would made at the laws of money. Among these laws is that of arottery control of demand by Government; it would indeed still be a commodity, but one whose secondary use—to be exchanged—had become its chief use, and "legislation (not of course by one nation alone), by affecting the demand for the commodity, exerts a prepotent influence upon its value." We may leave the mono-metallists of the day to enjoy their exaggerations of the fulsest fairs dotrine, but we must protest against their classing gold and silver as merchandise, when treating of them as money. If a commodity is subject to just the same laws when it is a legal-tender as when it is not, what would be the objection to demonetizing gold as well as silver? Free trade in iron, copper, or cotton, so long as the fact of legal-tender is worth anything to the commodity possessing it, and it evidently is worth something, else it would not be an object of desire WHAT MEGHT HAVE BEEN, HAD THE flaw of Laws the act of 1873, was the one which placed the nation on a mono-metallic basis of gold; "that the act of 1873 produced no change in the monetary condition of the country, except to remove an obsolete provision from the statue-book. It had no other design than to adapt the currency to the country, except to remove an obsolete provision from the statue-book. It had no other design than to adapt the currency to the country, except to remove an obsolete provision from the statue-book.

The state of the s

Numerous Queer garding the Stew

CRIMINAL

Bellet that It Will Where Thieves

Hilton Inexorably to Speak Furth

A Crime in Detroit Wh

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—All

they have taken possession matter. Judge Hilton make object is rather to obtain the thieves than the recovery of probably move it. Judge they came for orders, said New York, Nov. 17.—To morning papers, that Stewar found, are pronounced until the property of the precincts, up to midnight, for grave-robbery. The prisoners and, and Burke, will be exammorrow. They are arrested acters, capable of doing the and detectives are all busilve up clews, but the clews and resident processes to be a present the prisoners of the prisoners and the property of the prisoners and the prisoners of the prisoners and the prisoners of the prisoners

DETROIT A HARI

Special Diagnies to To

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.

and brutal outrage was co

evening, the victim of a b

young and beautiful lad

Judge Lyman Cochrane, of to

of this city, of whose family
The young lady had been ap

at the house of a fri
street, one of the to

and frequently-traveled thoro
and about 9 o'clock started

Escort was offered her, but,
hour and the number of pe
she declined, thinxing she co
dence without being molest
but the length of half a bloc

a man with a masked face
hind her, threw a heavy shaw
seized her in his arm
into the yard of the Detroit I

some distance away, on anoth
he was beyond detection, and
girl struggled vigorously, in overpowering her, and, briher clothing, outraged her per
thrice, possibly oftener. The
neconscious, could not tell wh
She was found by Patrolman
hours afterward, still sensele
with blood, and her neck bi
been choked by the man. The
her to the Woodbridge-Stre
and subsequently had her co
girl is but 19, exceeding!
feared the assault and shock
to may result seriously. T
the kientity of her assailant

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. rived here last night from Mountains and gave himself stating that he had shot hamed George Houston in nesses to the affair say he we shooting of Houston, as the the quarrel and fired a ride returned the fire with fatal was from fillinois.

WHERLING, W. Va., No arty of young men had hanty in the Eighth Was liger and Franz Hobrechi

wa fruitful adbiect of controvery, we a fruitful adbiect of controvery, could be a fruitful adbiect of controvery, could be a fruitful adbiect of controvery, could be a fruitful and a fr

by the issue of flat money.

IN THIS DISCUSSION

IN THIS DISCUSSION

not impored that the modern device of its of credit save the use of money and place in a large proportion of the world's but this credit system consers back to coin as its bars and will be continued whether one or both metals. It is worth his connection, however, to notice two facts: (1) If the growth of this ence it system has been equivalent to a confinered with the product of the precious metals, the product of the precious metals, the grow will be equivalent to a fashing-off duction of gold and silver. (2) The abstitutes for money, in proportion to f, has already become dangerously large, imparison with the volume of both gold aff silver is demonstrated this danger is

e of paper money.

A GRIM SATISFACTION feated party to watch the growing continue to the minds of the victors that they while, been playing into the hands of eas of ideal money, several of the leading advocates of illism in Europe, foresceing the intinkage of values that must result from devolume of metallic money, have allowed to comple with the demonetization schemes for "the internationalization contents;" as temporary extension of the credit;" or as Roscher expresses it arth of metallic money might necessatify as issue of paper money "Illustration of this disposition to shrink natural consequences of their own to be found in the suggestions of M. a prominent French advocate of illism. He proposes "a special law to the variations of money. With good he assistance of an equity court, such id not be difficult. ins "gold-standard"!

"His OF THESE ILLUSTRATIONS
and in Prof. Jevon's "Tabular Standard

"a proposal for shifting the function of
ag values" from coined money to the
case of an artificial table of a multiplicmodities. This doctrine is useful for
a spirage copposition of the entire theory
will therefore in attance comments.

In actions free mintage of silver by all, in actions. I standard enforced until the shrinkays and growing burden of debts drives the afferent nations into revolution, regulinomanism.

cape from the second alternative by the a of paper for metalite money, id monopolists comprehend the situation of the second alternative and money against ideal money.

DEFALS OF LEGISLATION. to or entact pl an

money against ideal money.

DETAILS OF LEGISLATION.

ittion in Congress to establish free il, of course, be use by the old objectuse difference between the builton price in price of silver going into the hands of deers as an unjust profit.

not to be suchs very difficult matter to that, with free mintage, silver is of the watcher coined or uncoined. The roll of the control of th

wer the market price of silver builds it is at par with council silver. let the proceduration establish free mintage. monthly purchases of silver on Gofcount.

iste coin certificates, payable to bearer, its coin certificates, payable to bearer, its coin certificates, payable to bearer, its coincident of the pay in either at its own option.

security against possiole inflation, notes of National Banks redormance.

notes of National Banks redeemale trate of production—would not only price, but would establish a silver his country, a taing secretary shermin whis petry purchases under the presidence, all the "profits" acruing price of buillion—as long as it leasts—to the hands of the Government. It is sever, that the law would not be in any months before silver buillion would London sufficiently to wipe out the etween its buillion value and coin wine the of sixteen to one. The difference televen its buillion value and coin wine the of sixteen to one. The difference televen its buillion value and coin wine the of sixteen to one. The difference televen its buillion value and coin when the of the world on a contract the sixteen to one. The difference televen its buillion good, and serve guilver into disrepute. If we have the orward and do the one thing necessary were to its lentimate position in relation meed have no fear about the latin at as to make bi-metallic money the of the world.

In the world.

In the world.

In the world in the color of this year a new crussed against silver, it will feath-warrant. The Greenback party, sent organization, may not survive the grade the causes that promoted its growth and will find expression in votes its of the old political parties, but in the gold-cinque, reaction against the sion is possible this year in the West of the last deep rehards in the world the site of the isa deep rehards in the world to a bivenetallit basis be accepted by it is quite certain; that, with the imon resulting therefrom, the final would would be certain; that with the interpretation and to a bivenetallit basis be accepted by the second of the certain that, with the impon resulting therefrom, the final would be the causes in the certain that with the impon resulting therefrom, the final would be the cause of the certain that with the interpretation of the certain the second of the certain that the final would be the cause of the certain that the final would be the cause of the certain that with the interpretati

Would PROP OUT OF POLITICS.

hand, this much is certain: should see triamph, its victory will be fortimes, greatly accelerated in severity action that may be the trimuph of fating be an era of revolution and genon.

means the arbitrary redistribu-ty so that all classes and individuals equal share. Mono-metallism made and the arbitrary redistribution of that one class—those now holding the bits payable in a specific number of absorb the property of debtors and it things to itself. One may be more bring, but the other is none the less that is not the class of the same of in the relivet of a subtile and dis-tion. The way past—each of these 50-metallic money and a resturation will be mice and a pattern of these solutions.

A Orime in Detroit Which Should Stir That City to Some Reform. STEWART'S CORPSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. YORK, Nov. 17.—All the evidences of the

progress of some movement of the greatest importance that were present in the stewart grave-nobery case on Saturday night were re-served to-day. Inspector Murray did not reach home until 7 o'clock Sunday mening. It could not be learned at what hour Capt. Keaty got to bed, but to-day presented the appearance of having had rittle sleep. Capt. Byrne and two deures spent the day in the suburbs of Brookpursues spent the day in the suburbs of Brooklys smiting for some one. At police headcerters an air of the profoundest mystery
peralled. For once all avenues
of information were tightly closed.
The inspector in charge, such of the detectives
and be seen. Inspector Marray Carl. Brook s could be seen, Inspector Murray, Capt. Byrne, everybody else who had ever been connected with the case, were severally interviewed, with the same result. The stereotyped mover to all questions was, "I have nothing to say." Not even a denial that the body had been found, or that additional arrests had been made, could be wheedled out of anybody. Judge Hilton's conduct yes-terday was also so far out of the ordi-nary as to be strongly corroborative of teriar's surface indications, as from the facts within the knowledge of the reporters, and herotofore published from day to day—that the nersis rapidly approaching its climax. He had an unusually long conference with Inspector Murray at the Central office last evening, and, in passing to and from his brougham, redoor by the handsome young gentleman whose special business it is to receive visitors, and politely informed that the Judge had given him strict orders not to admit any member of the press. This is the first time within reportorial experience that such a thing has happened at No. 7 West Thirty-fourth street. The reporter tried to have his card taken in, and that failing, wrote a strong worded note, but the young gestleman declined courteously but firmly even to receive it. The indications are that at least two arrests were

CRIMINAL NEWS.

garding the Stewart Corpse-

Belief that It Will Be Buried

Where Thieves Do Not

Hilton Inexorably Determined

to Speak Further to No Reporter.

Break In.

Robbery.

made on Saturday night, and that A. T. Stewart's body was taken possession of and buried in a secret piace, previously selected, and known only to Judge Hilton, Mrs. Stewart, and two or three men of tried trustworthiness. Owing to circumstances already stated, however, it was impossible to authenti-ste these surmises, or another, that two and possibly three, more arrests were to be made possibly three, more arrests were to be made posserday. That the body will not be dragged to this city and put on exhibition for the benefit of the morbidly-minded is equally certain, with the known fact that Judge Hilton intends to take such precautions in the second burial as snall prevent the possibility of another robbery until the time comes to deposit the body in the Garden City crypt. It has already been stated that the rein of Mr. Stewart were moved once by the pubbers. It may here be added, or authority which is unquestionable, that the detectives learned of the intended removal, and informed their superiors of it, and that they were instructed to permit it. This fact effectually dis-poses of the question whether or not the authorities have the body. Whether matter. Judge Hilton makes no secret that his object is rather to obtain the conviction of the theres than the recovery of the body. The detectives, at one time since the beginning of last week, notified Judge Hilton that they could take the body, and, if they did not, the thieves would probably move it. Judge Hilton, to whom they came for orders, said, "Don't take the ody. Let them move it. What we want is

the men who stole it." NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The reports in the Naw York, Nov. 17.—The reports in the morning papers, that Stewart's body has been found, are pronounced untrue at police head-quarters. The stories about the body being found in Hoboken or in the Weehawken Cemetery were laughed at by the police officials as ridiculous. Supt. Walling characterized them as scandaiously false. No new arrests were made in any of the predicts, up to midnight, for complicity in the grave-robbery. The prisoners, Whalen, or Vreeland, and Burke, will be examined in court to-morrow. They are arrested as suspicious characters, capable of doing the deed. The police and detectives are all busity engaged in hunting up clews, but the clews and rumors of his body being recovered appear to be getting exhausted.

DETROIT A HARD PLACE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Dermort, Mich., Nov. 17.—A most horrible and brutal outrage was committed here this seeing, the victim of a brute's lust being a joung and beautiful lady, the niece of ladge Lyman Cochrane, of the Superior Court of this city, of whose family she is an inmate. The young lady had been spending the evening at the house of a friend on Congress street, one of the most aristocratic and frequently-traveled thorougnfares in Detroit, and about 9 o'clock started to return home. Except was offered her, but, owing to the early hour and the number of people on the streets she declined, thinking she could reach her residence without being molested. She had gone but the length of half a block, however, before a man with a masked face came suddenly behind her, threw a heavy shawl around her head, seized her in his arms and bore her into the yard of the Detroit Locomotive Works, some distance away, on another street. There he was beyond detection, and, although the poor fill struggled vigorously, the beast succeeded a overpowering her, and, brutally tearing away her clothing, outraged her person,—not once, but thrice, possibly oftener. The victim, becoming mecascious, could not tell what transpired after. She was found by Patrolman Krug, nearly two hears afterward, still senseless, her face covered with blood, and her each block where the head was head of the least reach block and her each block where the head was beauted. of this city, of whose family she is an inmate. hers afterward, still senseless, her face covered with blood, and her neck black where she had been choked by the man. The officer conducted has to the Woodbridge-Street Police Station, and subsequently had her conveyed home. The girl is but 19, exceedingly delicate, and it is feared the assault and shock consequent thereto may result seriously. There is no clew to the identity of her assailant.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Dradwood, D. T., Nov. 17.—John Cole arrived here last night from the lagan Kara Mountains and gave himself up to the Sheriff, tiating that he had shot and killed a man named George Houston in self-defense. Witnesses to the affair say he was justified in the abouting of Houston as the latter commenced. special of Houston, as the latter commenced be quarrel and fired a rifle shot at Cole, who returned the fire with fatal result. Houston has from Illinois.

THE FORM OF LAW. DEADWOOD, Nov. 17.—The jury in the case of The Territory vs. George W. Bell, charged with the murder of Charles E. Lee, of Chicago, re-

STABBED. WEELING, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Last night a party of young men had a keg of beer in a shanty in the Eighth Ward drinking when Ed liger and Franz Hobrecht had a difficulty over

came to blows. In the melee Kiger stabbed Hobrecht in the side, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died this, afternoon. Kiger has disappeared, but the officers are searching for him. Numerous Queer Surmises Re-

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Last night Michael Rossiter, living at No. 10 Washington street, quarreled with his wife, and deliberately hurled a lighted same at her. The kerosene that was scattered over her clothing ignited in an instant, and she was so frightfully burned that her death ensued in a few hours.

THE RAILROADS.

THE ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

A great deal of wesathess exists among officials of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad here regarding the probable outcome of the lease negotiations. It is thought by some that the consummation of the lease will involve radical changes in the management throughout; and that many of the present officers will be changed. The consolidation of the Erie and Atlantic roads, it is thought, will be accompanied by doing away with many departments that would then be brought under one management, with the principal offices in New York. It is understood that negotiations were closed hast week between Charles E. Lewia, M. P., and the Rev. J. Lockington Bates, Reorganization Trustees of Atlantic & Great Western Railroad in London, on one side, and the Hon. H. J. Jewett and his associates of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, on the other, for the proposed acquirement by lease of the former Company by the latter of the first-namedroad. These negotiations have been going on for a month previous, and, it is understood, have resulted in a substantial agreement as to the value of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, of the exact status of its present physical condition and properties, and of the amount and requirements of these properties and obligations. Further, there is a perfect accord between the parties as to the desirability of consummating the lease, and thus far the understanding has been complete and the conclusions reached harmonious. The Atlantic Trustees salled for London Saturday, to communicate the result of their mission to the Trustees of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, in London, with the intent of consummating the matter as soon as possible. They will reach there probably by next Tuesday or Wednesday, and within three or four weeks the whole matter can be arranged.

THE PASSENGER WAR. The St. Louis Globe Democrat has the follow-ng in regard to the war in passenger rates: "As near as anybody can come to it, the present war was brought on by the Atlantic & Great Western Road,—a road which has been in the hands of a Receiver for a very long time. This road is charged with having paid commissions to scalpers for many months past. No importance was attached to this fact, for the simple reason that nearly if not all of the trunk lines were doing likewise. The A. & G. W., it is said, after having promised to let up on paying commissions, was still paying them, and, when occasion demanded it, made a direct cut on the rates. This irritated the Pan-Handle, which at once opened on the Atlantic & Great Western at Cincinnati, the headquarters of the last-named road. It was 'give and take' for some time, until the rate went down to \$7. This brought Chicago, Indianapolis and \$1. Lonis into the fight, but before any very decided action could be taken, the rate went down to \$5 from Cincinnati. These two heavy cuts forced the other cities into cutting in order to protect themselves. It was decided to make a cut to \$15 from \$1. Louis, to see how it would work on the A. & G. W. The effect must have been very demoralizing, for yesterday, as stated before, the rate went to \$1. This forced \$5. Louis roads to a \$10 rate, but only for a day, for the price will be placed at \$1 to-day."

The same paper also claims that the New York traffic from Chicago is so small that the Chicago roads do not consider it worth while to cut the rates. in the hands of a Receiver for a very long sime.

PENNSYLVANIA. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—Four coaches were attached to the Chicago & Alton train which passed through hereat midnight, containing a number of prominent officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company, with their guests, who spent Saturday and yesterday in St. Louis. They will arrive in Chicago this morning.

ITEMS. The 'Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad is being pushed rapidly forward, and will soon reach Lake View. Col. Elweil is manager of the

road.

The people of Higginsville, Mo., will have a grand joilification next Wednesday in honor of the completion of the extension of the Chicago & Alton Road to Higginsville. Mr. Blackstone, President of the Kansas City, Chicago & St. Louis (the new extension), and all the chief officials (the new extension), and all the chief officials of the roads, will come by special train, and the citizens of Lafayette Countr will turn out en masse to welcome the approach of the great Missouri trunk line and transcontinental highway. Speeches and banqueting will honor the occasion.

CANADA.

Marine Monsters—Governmental Missions— The Duke of Edinburg Coming—Expen-sive Governor-Generals—Sick and Desert

ing Soldiera.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—George Offord, of Kingston, is negotiating with the corporation for the removal of his boot and shoe factory to this city. He proposes to employ 100 hands. Some twelve other Canadian manufacturers are

this city. He proposes to employ 100 hands. Some twelve other Canadian manufacturers are pursuing a similar course. A gentleman writes from Milwaukee asking information concerning the inducements the city would be willing to offer for the establishment of a flax manufacturing concern here. The letter has been referred to a Special Committee of the Council.

The reduction of the staff in the Finance Department, for which the Ministerial press is taking so much credit, is merely the discharge of a few extra clerks, the work on which they were engaged being about completed.

The Caitem records the discovery of a "seaserpent," fifteen feet long, in a lake in Templeton Township. A correspondent of the Evening Free Press, equally enterprising, says that he saw a strange monster in the Ottawa River, near Ridean Falis. This latter monster was also fifteen or twenty feet long, and had two horns, three feet in length, on its back, and bending in spiral shape toward the tail. Between two large red eyes, and well up on the forehead, was an opening through which came groans, as if the animal were suffering. The head was shaped like a lon, but seemed to have no mouth. The body was jet-black; the head covered with long, rough hair; while the lower part of the body seemed to be scally. Possibly the last word has a suggestive application to the story.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley and Sir A. T. Galt left together for England. As already stated, Mr. Galt's mission is in conbection with the fisheries question, and Mr. Tilley's object is to raise a loan. The accrued delicits, to the amount of \$4,500,000. have to be provided for. The financial years of 1876, '77, and '78 each resulted in a balance the wrong way, and provision must be made for \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of debt falling due in January next.

Tonon'to, Ont., Nov. 17.—A cerrespondent writes to the papers here, stating that American fishermen are pursuing their avocation in Niagara River, while Canadian fishermen are compelled by law to desist.

Wednesday, the Ather of December, w

Wednesday, the 4th of December, will be proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving throughout the Dominion.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, NOY. 17.—The expectation of the arrival at Haiffax on or about Wednesday next of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on board her Majesty's ship Black Prince, has entirely bewildered the good people as to how they are to entertain so much Royalty. The very act of sending the Black Prince to Halifax from the Mediterranean, when she was ordered home to be put out of commission, renders it patent that the authorities in the Old Country intend to make the recognition of the new Governor-General and his Royal spouse a more than ordinary matter. The Duke of Edinburgh will be granted leave of absence, and will in all probability accompany the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to Ottawa. At any rate, he will remain a short time in Canada, and many of the officers on board the ship under his command will be permitted leave of absence to admit of their visiting places of interest in the Dominion. In addition to many rumors afloat, it is stated on partly reliable authority that one or two members of the Royal family have expressed their intention of visiting Canadasome time durling the Marquis of Lorne's tenure of office as Governor-General.

A member of the City Council has given notice of a motion to sue the Local Government for the recovery of \$300,000 paid on account of the Montreal. Ottawa & Occidental Railroad,—the Government not having kept then greement with the city.

Baselse Dissect to The Tribuna.

Hamilton, Nov. 17.—The proposition to have,

when the Marquis of Lorse comes to Canada, a regular military band at a cost of \$17,000 per year, a paid company of soldiers for sentry-duty, and a troop to act as a guard of honor, besides raising a standing army of 50,000 men, is not altogether palatable to Canadians. Lord Dufferin was the most popular Governor-General Canada ever had, but he was also the most expensive one; and the prospect of his successor being even a more expensive representative of Royalty is daily becoming more evident. The Hamilton Times has some sensible words in relation to the efforts made by Lord Dufferin to create around him, at Ottawa, a fashionable world, and of the injurious effects such a course had in encouraging persons of slender means to ape the ways of purse-proud wealth. It says: "There were times when strong temptation existed to protest against Lord Dufferin's mistaken, though well-means, course in encouraring extravagance and show, and what is called 'style.' His fancy-dress balls were notable instances of his desire to make a great show; and, of course, the example so set had its effect on others, and social circles were moved to their centre by the efforts of each class to make as great a display as the class above it, and so on from centre to circumference. Lord Dufferin's personal popularity warded off criticism; but, if there be no criticism, where is the evil to stop?"

Bocial Dispates to The Tribuma

HALIFAX, Nov. 17.—Among the soldiers of the One Hundred and First Regiment suffering from Cyprus, were many very low and not expected to recover. Two of them have since died. About thirty are still in the hospital. The change of climate seems to be too much for the men, and they are attacked with chills. The officers are kept well employed in looking after the well men of the regiment, to prevent them from describing. The Twentieth Regiment, which sailed in the Oroques of the mean and they are attacked with chills. The officers are kept well employed in looking after the well men of the regiment, to prevent the

CINCINNATI BANKERS.

Their Opinions Regarding the Open Con-spiracy Against Silver at New York. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribunc. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17.—Interviews with

ading bankers here relative to the action of the New York Clearing-House Association on silver develop a variety of opinions. W. A. Goodman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, regarded it as a favorable arrangement. It does away with all doubt as to re-sumption. We will not, he thinks, be troubled with the silver question out here, and there will be no occasion for action until it becomes trouble-some. Theodore Stanwood, or the First Nation-al Bank, thought the action of the New York banks was premature, because there is not enough silver in the country to justify it.

"I do not think," he continued, "that Sherman had anything to do with the silver question in New York. He with the silver question in New York. He wants resumption in the usual way, and that's the way we want it out here. There will be many banks that will supply themselves with gold before the 1st of January. We shall, and many of our correspondents will. We want to leef that resumption means resumption." James Gilmore, of Gilmore's Bank, was surprised at the sudden action in New York. "Now is the time we want the benefit of silver, if ever, to aid resumption. We in the West would prefer to have silver with our gold." Mr. A. H. Andrews thought New York bankers ought to know best, but he did not regard the present quantity of silver as burdensome. George Eustis, S. Kuhn, W. H. Hughes, Thomas Emery, and other capitalists expressed their approval of the Clearing-House programme.

THE KID-GLOVE WAR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Office of C. A. Auffreend & Co., 10, 12, and 14 Green's Street, New York, Nov. 14.—
A copy of your esteemed paper of Nov. 8 lies before me. The article contained therein headed "Kid Gloves," and entitled "The Exposure of the Operations of the New York Ring," although very ably written, would not have been engaged by me. ably written, would not have been answered by me had it not mentioned my name, and contained a downright untruth, which I deem it my duty to contradict, and I hope that from your sense of ustice you will give to these lines the space they

deserve.

The Philadelphia house in question, Mr. F. Read, according to the statements, affirms that he met with the "collective opposition" of his competitors in New York, in regard to a change from an ad valorem to a specific duty, whereas the truth is as follows: Last spring Mr. Read invited me to call upon him. When there Mr. R. called my attention to the cheap gloves imported by Messrs. Meyer & Dickenson, of his city, both from Vienna and Italy. I therefore asked him "whether he had lately been in Europe, and if he knew something about that market." Upon being knew something about that market." Upon being answered in the negative, I cautioned him seriously against any rash step. After this the question of specific duty was raised, and I told him that I was,

against any rash step. After this the question of specific duty was raised, and I told him that I was, with all my heart and soul, in any action that would bring about such result. I further stated that some years ago I signed several hundred dollars towards this end, and was unpleasantly disappointed upon finding the matter a failure. What the cause of the failure was, I do not know, but I deny in the most serious way that there existed any "collective action."

The ordical correspondent further is kind emough to style us a "ring." I for one affirm that before the "kid-glove war" broke out I was not aware of any of the prices at which competitors' goods were involced. Another point which you will perhaps recollect, is the trouble I underwent in writing a pamphlet some months ago, headed. "An Appeal to the Importure for United Action Toward a Specific Duty on Kid Gloves," and entitled "The Kad-Glove War," of which I sent you a copy at the time, and which covers the whole ground, as answering to the other nonsensical statements. The last sentence of my pamphlet shows most emphatically my earnest whis for a specific duty, and reads as follows: "Let us therefore unite our efforts before the next meeting of Congress to bring about such action as will insure the much desired specific duty," Respectfully, Attorney of Aug. Charles & Co., and Manager of the Kid-Glove Department of C. Aufmord & Co.

SPORTING.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Miss May Marshall walked 260 miles in sixty nours. She commenced

ed 260 miles in sixty nours. She comm Thursday noon, finished Saturday at 12 p. m. Her fastest mile was eight minutes. She had twelve minutes to spare.
Sr. Louis, Nov. 17.—Quite an exciting four-

oared boat-race took place here this morning between the Modoc and St. Louis crews for a wager of \$250 a side, made by H. Clay Sexton, Chief of the Fire Department, and J. A. St. John, President of the Modoc Club, one-half the money to be expended in a gold medal for the winning crew. The course was from the northern wall of the Arseual up-stream to stake-boats stationed about 100 yards below the bridge, and return to the starting point, distance about six miles. The contest was close and spirited throughout, and resulted in a victory to the St. Louis crew by a half length. Time, 474 minutes. The St. Louis boys used their boat, the Heury Clay Sexton, while the Modocs rowed their shell, the Hob Ingersoll. The river bank was lined with spectators the whole length of the course, the crowd being estimated at 25,000. wager of \$250 a side, made by H. Clay Sexton

When a hatter fits a cap to your cranium he can sizes your head, doesn't be? That was a fine met-a-Yorick display when Hamlet discovered the skull of the dead jester. Straddling a Blind-This phrase probably refers to equestrian exercise on a sightless horse. "Consistency, thou art a jewel," as the office boy said when he got the paste the right thick When you wake up at night and hear the baby

crying, look out for danger-for there's a rock ahead.

THAT IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Chicago Times of CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Chicago Times of yesterday, in speaking of "the New York Clearing-House policy," which is expected to force the gold standard upon the country, and thereby nullity a law which was passed by over two-thirds of Congress, says that this action of the banks "is necessary to protect their shareholders and depositors against loss." The truth is, they are fearful lest they shall lose some of the fruits of the great robbery which was committed. ers and depositors against loss." The truth is, they are fearful lest they shall lose some of the fruits of the great robbery which was committed when silver was demonetized. The avowed purpose of the Money Power in demonetizing silver was to make money dearer. Money has been made dearer, and the experiment has cost the people of this country enough to pay the public debt four times. Business-men have been compelled to compromise with their creditors at from 5 to 40 cents on the dodar, in consequence of the attempt to enforce the single gold standard on the people of this country. Gold and Government bonds have been steadily increased in value, at the expense of all other kinds of property. Is there nothing sacred in this country but a bag-full of gold or a till-full of bonds? Free coinage of gold and silver, and bilis payable on demand in gold and silver coin, would be small redress for the great wrong we have suffered at the hands of the gold conspirators.

The Times says, in the same connection, that the banks "will not receive them," the silver dollars, "on deposit, and obligate themselves to pay better dollars to their depositors." I always supposed a bank had the option of paying in either coin, unless it was otherwise stated in the certificate, so I don't see the force of that argument.

DISRARLI AS A TALKER.

From a statch in the New York World.

The conversation turned on Beckford. Dis-

and the style in which he gave a sketch of his habits and manners was worthy of himself. I might as well attempt to gather up the foam of the sea as to attempt to convey an idea of the description. There were at least five words in every sentence that must have been very much astonished at the use they were put to, and yet no others, apparently, could so well have conveyed his idea. He talked like a race-borse aproaching the winning-post—every muscle in action, and the utmost energy of exmuscle in action, and the utmost energy of expressian flung out into every burst. Victor Hugo and his extraordinary novels came next under discussion, and Disnell, who was fired by his own eloquence, started off spropse des bottes with a long story of impalement he had seen in Upper Egypt. It was as good, and perhaps as authentic, as the description of the Chow-tow-tow in "Vivian Grey." Then followed the sufferer's history, with a score of murders and barbarities heaped together, like Marsius' "Feast of Beishazzar," with a mixture of horror and splender that was unparalleled in my experience of improvisation. No mystic priest of the Corybantes could have worked himself up into a finer frenzy of language.

mystic briest of the Coryonics could have worked himself up into a finer frenzy of language.

Count d'Orsay kept up during the whole conversation and narration a running fire of witty parentheses, half French and half English; and, with champagne in all the pores, the hours flew on very dashingly. Lady Bleasington left us toward midnight; and then the conversation took a rather political turn, and something was said of O'Connell. Disraeli's lips were playing upon the edge of his champagne-glass, which he had just drained, and he was off again with a description of the interview he had just had with the agitator the day before, ending in a story of an Irish dragoon who was killed in the Peninsula. His name was Sarafield. His arm was shot off and he was bleeding to death. When told he could not live he called for a large silver goblet, out of which he usually drank claret. He held it to the gushing artery and filled it to the brim with blood. Looking at it for a moment, he turned it slowly upon the ground, muttering to himself, "if that had been for Ireland!" and expired. You can have no idea how thrillingly this story was told. Fonblanque, who is a cold, political satirist, saw nothing in the man's "decanting his claret," and so Vivian Grey got into a passion, and for a while was sileot.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Odice, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays:

J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SiMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

S. M. W.A.LIDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000

West Madison-st., near Western-ay,

MOBERT THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1

Blue laland-ay, corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Everler, Newsdealer, and Pancy

Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

TO EXCHANGE. HIS IS ONE TO EXCHANGE—207-ACRE FARM—THIS IS ONE
of the best farms in Illinois (free and clear), three
miles from St. Charles. Kane County, 35 miles from
chicago; 67 acres of spiendid large timber, good houses
and barns, all under fence. Price, \$10,000. I want
business property in city clear.
\$3,000.—This is 22-room t-story and basement brick
dwelling, brick barn 38:00, ice-house, not beds, wells,
cisterns, all kinds of fruits, shrabbery, etc., 5 acres of
ground, in fact one of the finess, places in Wisconstin,
only the first of t iumber.

1, 105-acre cotton plantation in Mississippi, 15 houses, 600 acres under cultivation. This is one of the best-improved farms in the State, free and clear. Will trade for good farm near Chicago or city property, and pay \$5,000 cash. Price, \$42,000. Plantation has everything on it for the business, cotton-presses, glamilis, etc. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. TO EXCHANGE WILL EXCHANGE STOCK OF I goods for Western land by paying part money; stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, notions, etc. For particulars write to P. M., Hudson, Steuben County Ind.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st, near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st, near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1934.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN, southeast corner Maidson and Clark-sts., Room 3, over Boston Clothing Store. Diamonds and watches for raise Old gold and silver bought for cash.

CAS: PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Owney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD-SMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (Reensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1835. TO LOAN—\$5.000 AT 7 PER CENT AND COMMIS-sion on improved inside property: security must be worth \$13,100. Address only with full particulars, It \$,12 and 94 Lake-st. S, 12 and 94 Lawrest.

T and other and larger sums to suit at lowest current rates on first-class improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Weshington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.
751 WABASH-AY.—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation boarding-house; terms, \$3.50 per week.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. - FIRST-CLASS pland, with room, 84 to 85 per week, with use of plano and bash; day board \$5.50.

CLARENCE HOUSE, 301, 303, 335, AND 357 STATE-CLARENCE HOUSE, 301, 303, AND 357 STATE-tos, four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Furnished rooms to rent without board. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day: board for the winter at very low rates.

MUSICAL. GREAT BARGAINS—
GREAT BARGAINS—
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL.
COPPET STATE and Adams sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW ORGANS, To rent or for sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sta

MACHINERY. POR SALE-I ENGINE, CYLINDER 24X30, SIDE-valve, and all the modern improvements. 10 other engines, sanging from 8 to 25 horse; 20 boilers, from 3 to 70 horse power; steam pumps, from and wood lathes, plainers, power punches and shears, shafting, pulleys, langers, belting, etc., at 8FKINGKE'S Machinery De-pot, 34 to 68 South Clinton-8L STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORE Fol: advancesmade, 10 fc year; money loaned lowestrates on good se curity without removal, 160 W. Monroe. THE NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY, 116 AND 118 Pranklin-st. Central location. Advances made lowest rates in the city. BOOKS.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS-AT EDW. BUEHLES PARTNERS WANTED. OARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,004, TO JOIN ME in purchasing legitimate business, which I have in-satigated; a chance solid offered. Address H is, ribune office.

LOST AND POURD. OST—SILK UMBRELLA, WITH IVORY HANDLE, marked in monogram "M. K." Person finding it I be suitably rewarded by bringing it to M. EEON-RG, 167 State-st. CAST OFF CLOTHING. LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address K. HEMSCHEL, 546 state-st.

B-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179

crease it in value; it is beautiful residence property: street-care pass in front; look at it; you cannot do any better with your money; 20,000-flair cash; the 4 brick stores and ground on scritiwest corner of Madison and 'sunina-sa; this bright you have been you for \$2,350; it will pay it per cent better than you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can invest money anywhere; we are stouch han you can like it is a No. i place for a store; first-class surrounding. The southwest corner of Canal and Monroe-sts. Now So; i do not think there is a better corner in Chicago to buy than this; it is right at the grand entrance of the depot of three of the best railroads running into Chicago; the buildings now rent for \$110 per month, and it is in the very centre of the city; you can buy it at a greet bargain.

\$1,500—Lot sexeo on southeast corner of Ogden-av. and Jackson-st. (3 fronts). POB SALE-AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO suit, \$2,200, and two-story and basement brick dwelling 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. BAKT-LETT, 1600m 25, 162 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-ATA GREAT BARGAIN-117 ACRES of clegant land in Bowmanville, adjoining Peterson's nursery. Will sell entire tract or in parcels to suit purchaser, and on easy terms. Inquire of JOHN A. BAKTLETT, Room 23 162 Washington-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATES

FOR SALE—

100 sare—900 acre farm, right at depoten Calcago & Alton M. R., in Livingston County, lil. 4 good houses; barns; 10 miles of hedge fence; lasting water every acre under high state of cultivation (no trade) want \$5,000 down; farm is 80 miles from chicago, and wanf #5,000 down; farm is 80 miles from Chicago, and is No. 1.

\$25 per acre—700-acre farm, 2 miles west of depot, in Iroqueis County, ill.; all under tonce and cultivation; she framed dweiling, barns, waser, and so acres of splendid timber, 85 miles south of Chicago; will take half in good trade.

**All Tacre farm, 3 miles west of 8t. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., 35 miles rrom Chicago (roce and clear); all under cultivation; good house, cences, orchards, water, and cultivation; good house, cences, orchards, water, and cultivation; good house, cences orchards, water, and cultivation; good house, cences or the right in the life of the very best of timber; this farm is friendly and the property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good, clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business property at \$4,000. Ill trade for good clear business p

of Warrenville; about 15 scres of the billion; as first-class.

\$2,000-\$500 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent. 160-acre farm, 7 miles from Blona, Woodbury Co., lowa; new 7-room dwelling; 100 acres under fence and cultivation; the land is the very best; improvements cost \$1,500, the land is the very best; improvements cost \$1,500, the land is the very best; improvements cost \$1,500, the land is proved to the proventies of the land in lower farm, 5 miles from Sloan; all under fence; 12 acres timber; 55 acres in cora; no better farm land in lower \$8.00 down.

T. 45, 100 VD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. T. 48. HOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

LOR SALK-\$4.500—THIS IS A BANK BUILDING
T in one of the best towns for the business in lows; the only bank in town; building built for the business, two-story and basement, vaults and safes; lot is 25x 140; they now do a business (net) of about \$5,000 per year: bad health cause of sale; it is the best chance for a young man that is offered anywhere; if you will take a little pains to look it up you will buy. T. B. BOYD, bloom 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

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WANTED-200 RAILMOAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa; free fare; winter's work; 200 for placifes, coal-miners, farmers, city work, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR SOUTHERN 10wa, 50 for fillings, 25 masons, 5 farm-rands: free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. W ANTED—200 RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR Southern lows, free fare; winter's work; 200 for pineries, coal-miners, faraners, city work, etc. CHkill-Tlan & CO., 268 South Water-sk.

WANTED-S GOOD COATMAKERS, 3 PANT-makers, and 2 vestmakers at 420 Archer-av. K. MULLEK; steady work and good prices paid.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-A LINE OF GOODS ON COMMISSION or salary for 30 days goods that will sell readily for holiday goods: have been selling groods on commission but season is over for line I have been landling; can give best of references; roue Northern Ohlo. Self-ter indians Southern Michigan. For particulars write Lock Box S Bryan O. WANTED—A TRAVELER TO SELL GUNS AND pistols for an Eastern house; one who could command a good article to sell from first hands in connection preferred. State full particulars. Address TRAV-ELEM, Tribune office. ELER, Tribune office.

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to work for \$65 a month. 162 Lasalle-st., 1600m 42.

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Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APPEAR
ance and well recommended. Apply at 158 Clark SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHROMO and lithographic artist will be at liberty in December to accept engagement. For terms and specimens, address, with real name, CHROMO, Philadelphia office New York Heraid.

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bartender, Speaks German, French, and English.
Have had experience the last eight years at the finest
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security if required. Address H 24, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK or second-girl in first-class private family. Apply through P. vo. Box 801, Evanston, Ill., till bec. 1. SITUATION WANTED - BY A GOOD GERMAN Spiri for general housework in a small American family. Inquire at 321 Michigan-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL OF 17 TO DO second work or chamber and dining-room work is a private family. K 8s, Tribune office.

Miscellancous,
Situation Wanted—A Lady, Educated, Refaced, energetic, and efficient, would like to take
the charge of motheriess children, or any position in a
family where good taste and good judgmens, would be
of use; is a good reader and writer; would be an entertaining companion for an invalid reference exchanged. Address Post-Office Box 2718, New York

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TO RENT-TWO-STORY, CELLAR, AND ATTIC brick house, well located, dining-room, kitchen, and pariors on first floor, all modern improvements, only 20-per month to May 1 to good tenant; rair rent florr May 1. Will sell for special reasons at a great bargain on easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Wasnington-st. TO RENT. \$20 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY L and basement frame dwelling, 182 Thirty-secondst. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, ROOM 63, 97 South Clark-st. West Side.

TO RENT—S12 PER MONTH EACH—TWO-STORY brick ewellings, 13 Fillimore-st, and 424 Irving-place; two-story frame, 36 Harvard-st., 58; six large rooms, 1178 West Taylor-st. Inquire 385 Western-av. TO RENT-BRICK DWELLING NO. 832 MONROE-Ist., with 10 rooms and all modern improvements, and near cars, cheap, by J. M. Marshall, Real guate Reuting Agency, at 97 Clark-st. TO RENT - \$35 PER MONTH-FINE BRICK house, 480 North Lasaile-st; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

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2-story and basement stone front, 1824 Wabash-av. 8:25
2-story brick. Forty-first-st... 25 Wainut-st... 25
2-story and basement frame. 25 Wainut-st... 25
2-story frame. 12 rooms. 54 Oakley-st... 25
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TO RENT-THREE FRONT ROOMS. NO. 245 WEST
Madison-st., with improvements for housekeeping.
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SAVE YOUR HAIR.-The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

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Yale, is the most perfect preparation is for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon wil positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, or

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I had been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair. COL. JOHN L. DORBANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

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BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gartieman's tollet sutfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

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IT SOFTENS THE HAIR WHEN HARSH AND DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IBRITATED SCALP. IT APPORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE-VENTS THE HAIR FROM PALLING OFF. IT IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES NO DISAGREEABLE ODOR. IT KILLS DAN-DRUPP.

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feedire.

The contract will bind the contractor to manufacture
the distinctive paper for the United States only.

Proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 4th
day of December, 1878. They should be marked "Proposals for Distinctive Paper." and addressed to the unretary reserves the right to reject any d

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI RIVER TO THE YELLOWSTONE.

Tooms, at 310 South State-st., with water, gas, and all modern improvements, very cheap to shar, 70.

At the J. M. M. Al-Sil AlL, itsel Estate and Monse-lending and Collecting Agency at 07 South Clark st.

B. SENT-STORK-EOOMS. OFFICES. AND I steeping rooms, Nos. 372, 374, and 481 South Clark st., with other premises, to good tenants at cheap rents, if called for at once, by 1.

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FOR SALE—FURNACE PROPER FY—THE FRANK-I furt Furnace Company will seed for a lease for a term of years and the seed of the premises of the premises, dwelling houses, and all the necessary innecharity and fixtures to make it one of the most complete charcoal furnace, included an including a secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, and profiles of the incertain of the process of the secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIER COL., all wankers, secretary, Detroit, or it. F. ELMOIE

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Hon. Thurlow Weed Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies A ter Using them for Several Years.

Dear Str. Having for several years used your duce, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing fficacy with full confidence, it is no loss a pleasur cinca doubtingly as first, but after exper-efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a a duty to thankfully actsorwiseds the as have derived from them. The pills are re-often as occasion requires, and aways with effect. The Ready Relief cannot be beli-than it is by its name. We spely the infine ly and freely, almost invariably inding to Relief. Their yours, [Signed] Dr. Radway.

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BOWEL COMPLAINTS Looseness, Diarrhess, Cholera Morbus, or pain charges from the lowels are stooped in fifteen of y inituates by taking Radway's Erady Relief. I gestion or ludammation, no weakness or insistes follow the use of the R. Bellef.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating paint lays indammation and cures Congestions wheth the Lunca, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or or In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippied, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may and

RADWAY'S READY RELIE AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Blad Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lunga-Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influence, Neuralgia, Rheumstism.
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Helief to the part of parts where the pais or difficulty exists will allord ease parts where the pais or dimensity causes of water with and countert.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water with a few minutes cure Crampa, Spacens, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Realacne, Diarrhoza, Dysentery, Colic, Windth the Bowels, atchait internal Pause.

Travelers abould always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops is water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water, it is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a atlanualist.

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BE IT SEATED IN THE
J. LINGS OF Stemach, Milm or House, Flost or Correct.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FULIDS.
Chronic Rheumatian, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Macking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Sphillide Compaints, Biceding of the Lungs, Dyspensia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Uncers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Sast Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Brossy, Stoppage of Waser, Incontinence of Urine, Bright & Disease, Albumiuuria, and in air cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with snostances like the white of an erg, or threads like white of an erg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bose-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when rassing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Bold by druggiess. PRICK ONE BULLAM. OVARIAN TUMOR

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gam, purper, regulate, purify, chesise, and strugties, Eadway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidners, Bladder, Nervom Diseases, Headache, Constitution, Costiveness, indigestion, Dyspensia, Bliomenes, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of John Stomach, State of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of John Internal Viscora. Warrat tod to effect a positive cure, Furely vegetable, containing no mercury, miseral or deleterous drug.

"On the Constitution of the Stowach, Nanca, Hearthurn, Disputs of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sum Krustations, Sinkings or Finteerings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, divaried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Meart, Choking, or Suffocating Sensations when in a Jung Dosture, Bots or Webs before the sight, Fever and only Pain in the Heart, Deliciency of Fersylvations, India, and Afew dorse of Eastway's Fills will free the awtern from all of the above-named disorders. Frica, 23 cents per box. Sold by Drugsias.

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Academy of Music.

Walsted street, between Madison and Monroe.

ricty, novelty, and specialty performances. Hamilin's Theatre.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety et Folly Theatre, a street, between Washington and Madi at of the Female Minstrels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T. Correlave to morrow (Tnesday) evening, at 8 for business. Visitors always welcome. By a Commander. J. E. DUNLOP, ifee MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

In New York, on Saturday, greenback continued steady at 991 cents on the dollar

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has a tion of the proper Southern policy for President to pursue that will be gener-commended among Republicans. His idea is that "it is the duty of the dent to punish Democrats in the South if found guilty of fraud at polls," and that, it being the sworn duty of the President to execute the laws whether it's a moonshiner, a bulldoz anybody else." There is no question of a policy involved; it is a national policy that is wanted, which will enforce the laws and punish fraud and outrage,

will be found another of the series of interest ing lectures at Farwell Hall by the Rev. J. NEO GIBSON, of the Second Presbyterian rch, on the Book of Genesis: a sermon by Prof. Swing, having for its theme "The ss": a sermon by the Rev. W. P. McKay. land, at the Second Presbyterian Church, analyzing the Twenty-third Psalm; and a discourse by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, s," in which he deprecated the plan of prohibitory legislation and compulsory tema reform A New York dispetch give abstract of another sensational sermon b the Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE, descriptive of night ride in the Eastern metropolis.

The lecture recently delivered by Mr GEORGE N. JACKSON before the Philosophical Society, devoted to a consideration of silver in its relation to the monetary systems of the world, and which is printed in our columns this morning, is deserving of the widest circulation and careful perusal. The lecturer in this instance has ably succeeded in massing together an array of facts, figures, ments in which are included the answers to all the chief objections raised by the advocates of the single gold standard against bi-metallism. Besides bringing to view many new aspects of the question, Mr. Jacreson has rendered the old points more perspicuous and easier of comprehension by the plain and practical manner of their preent, and has in this lecture made a valnable contribution to the literature of the

It seems to be the determination of the POTTER Committee to present the case of STANLEY MATTHEWS to the House, with riew to having him cited for contempt in r fusing to appear and testify before that Com-Mr. MATTHEWS saw fit to avail himself of his supposed Senatorial privilege of disregarding the House Committee subpoena, thus raising a question of jurisdic-tion as between the two bodies that never yet been settled. was the general opinion of his friends that he would have done better to have gone mony, but since he has chosen to make up ne it might as well be settled whath aber of either House is entitled to ex emption from appearing as a witness when not actually engaged in the discharge of his duties as Senator or Representative.

the subject of the Halifax award is given in ington dispatches, being the reply of Lord Salisbuar to the note of Secretary Evants taking exception to the award both on the ground of its excessiveness and of the fact that it was not decided upon by the entire Commission. The Brit-ish Foreign Minister evidently designs that no further discussion be had, since he maintains with incisive directness that the United States is debarred excepting from the finding of ar and that this feature of the case is not open any precedents or authorities to sus a American objection on that score.

HUMBERT of Italy is the last monarch to be made to feel the insecurity of royalty. He had entered Naples in state with the Queen being met by a large concourse of peo-ple, when the approach of a delega-tion of trades-unions to offer a pe-tition was made the occasion of an pt to stab the King with a poniard is the hands of a workman named Grovann Passaurra. The deadly dagger slightly wounded the King, but was turned aside by Signor Carrott, the Premier, who was nded in the thigh. The assessin was at nce arrested, and confessed his intention to mmit the act of regicide. He denied being a member of any body of Socialists, but it will probably be found that the spread of the detestable doctrines of that organize was the inciting cause of the murderous at-

Reports are beginning to come in from United States Supervisors of Election who were on duty at various voting-places in South Carolina, recounting the enormo frauds perpetrated through the use of the tissue tickets by Democratic voters and elec-tion officers. These agents of the Federal Government, acting in accordance with the laws of the United States, were powerless to prevent the successful consummation the preconcerted plan of carrying Congressional elections by fraud most barefaced and atrocions; were forcibly prohibited from per forming their duties on the day of election but they cannot be prevented from making their reports of what they saw and know The President has been considerably stirred up by the facts officially brought to his notice, and it is said that the United States District-Attorneys in South Carolina and Louisiana have been directed to cause the arrest of all persons against whom there is evidence of complicity in frauds and outrages. The same crimes committed in Chicago or Cincinnati would be promptly and severely punished; now let the law do its work with equal vigor and impartiality in the South.

SHOT-GUN DISTRICTS.

of evils growing out of the Southern situ tion. The list increases from year to year for the old ones all remain and new ones ar pear. The last to show itself is not less grave than the worst that has preceded it. Indeed, it is fraught with more danger to the existence of our free institutions than the passionate, bloody outbreaks immediately succeeding the close of the War, the terrible scenes of Ku-Kluxism attending reconstruc tion, and the semi-barbarisms of the red shirt clubs combined. We allude to the frandulent elections of Congressmen in the shot-gun districts of the South. More or less frand is inseparable from the system of elections by ballot. There are bad men i every political community, and greed and elections so long as humanity continues falli ole and frail. Every Congress from first to last of the series of Congresses has witness ed contests for seats, backed by allegation of fraud. But these disputes have arisen i districts widely separated from each other and generally in cases of a very close vote Not in the entire period of our history as nation has there been, until now, any indica tion of a concerted purpose on the part of a political party to seize possession of a branch of the Gov-

ernment by a deliberate system frauds upon the ballot-box. assembling of the next Congress—tha chosen on the 5th inst .- will present at illustration of precisely this startling spec tacle. With the great body of member representing constituencies that have actualplurality vote, will meet twelve to fifteen men claiming seats in behalf of constituencies that have either voted against them, actually defeating them by an honest majority or plurality vote, or have been forcibly kept away from the polls, thus enabling minority to override the wishes of the majority. And these twelve to fifteen men, if admitted to seats, will hold the balance of power in the National House of Representatives! As they will hold certificates of election and be admitted to seats by the present Democratic Clerk of the House, they will vote upon the organization, and this first act of men baying the color but no substance, of right to participate in the deliberations of Congress, will constitute an absolute seizure by fraud of a branch of the Government of the United States! For in the absence of these men and the presence in their places of their opponents rightfully chosen, the organization would be in the hands of the Republican party, or at least in the hands of the opponents of the Democratic party. It is by this bold usurpation that the Democratic party will secure power to retain the shot-gun, ballot-box stuffing to fifteen contestants will doubtless show by do not represent the legal voters of their districts; that, in fact, they represent a mass be influenced by this evidence to do it

Representatives in their seats. Thus twelve irrefutable evidence that the sitting members of fraud and crime, terrorism, ballot-box stuffing, and assassination. But it is too nuch to hope that the Democratic party will The record of its pefarious conduct in this regard during the last Congress is too fresh. The case of Belford's expulsion was so flagrant an act of injustice as to warrant the onclusion that the Democratic party will hold power as it acquired it, by the grossest

outrages upon the rights of the real represent atives of the people. As we have already remarked, the situa

tion with relation to these fraudulent Congressmen is unexampled. Hitherto contests have occurred only in close districts, widely separated, and in such a manner as to pre-clude the theory of any concerted political or partisan purpose. Here, however, they occur in one section,-the South,-Missis sippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The case shows another singular feature: The men who have benefited by the frauds are all radical Democrats. In two or three instances the contestants are Independent Democrats. Against these the machin fraud was put in motion, and pushed with as much vigor as against Radical Republicans in other districts. This fact shows the purpose of the party of frauds to be the exclusion from participation in political af-fairs of all who do not espouse their radical and proscriptive theories. They are posed to reconciliation between the North and the South. They are opposed to any peace that does not involve the subjugation of the colored race. They are opposed to that harmony for which the Administration the hand of the assassin has been di-gainst the life of areigning sovereign North have been striving, because there can be no harmony without equality.—absolute

equality of political rights and privileges.

Is there no remedy for the terrible e

forcing citizens away from the ballot-boxes.
They represent sneaking rufflans in the act
of placing handfuls of fraudulent ballots in the receptacles for honest votes. They represent assassins. They appear in Congress with the stain of every known species of lection fraud upon their garments. tificates they present are the price of blood,— the blood of citizens shot dead in the act of offering to deposit honest ballots. Their ng shame and disgrace to the nation. Their ion contaminates honest Represent ives : their votes nullify the votes of hones nen representing honest constituencie They have no more right to take part in the egislation of Congress than a band of sol-liers who should invade its chambers and expel members at the point of the bayonet But what will you do about it?" inquires Northern doughface Democrat. "We have ecured a solid Southern representation Congress by fraud, and we propose to hole it by fraud." Then let the Republican party n Congress hold these representatives fraud, ballot-box stuffing, and assassination constantly up to view as objects for the scorn and contempt of all mankind! Le protests be prepared and solemnly presente often as they offer to the legislation of the American Congress b their perjured votes. Let protests be offere

and forced upon the record at every roll-call that the American people may be reminded every day how hideous a thing is Democracy s illustrated by the so-called Democrati party in Congress.

If there is no immediate legal remedy fo

he monstrous crime we are discussing there is at least the moral remedy we propose That the great majority of Northern dough ace Democrats will stand this constant fir of crushing obloquy, we have little doubt. But, if they cannot be shamed, their constit nencies can be disgusted. If the twelve or fifteen Southern Representatives of the shotgun districts cannot be forced out of their seats their Northern Demogratic allies can at the end of their terms, be driven from public life. Those who believe that the people of the whole United States will amely submit to be disfranchised in Congress by the votes of a dozen Represents ives of nothing but frauds and crimes gainst the sacred right of suffrage mistake their temper, or we mistake it. Such an outrage must not go down in history unarenged. It must not be ratified by seeming equiescence. It must be resisted, repelled with scorn, and opposed by invoking upon the heads of its perpetrators public reprobaion. This can only be done by keeping its enormity constantly in view; and this again can only be accomplished by protesting, the record, against the participation, in any and every act of proposed legislation, of the representatives of a hideous crime against

HAS SILVER DECLINED OR GOLD AD-

and equal suffrage.

VANCED !
England, by lsw, a number of years ago established gold as the exclusive money of the realm. Germany later did the same. These acts changed the relations between gold and silver. They made silver the slave of gold (since money commands all comnodities) by reducing it to the condition of commodity, as wheat or corn. Thereafter, silver, by a law of trade, appreciated depreciated with other commodities. That is to say, a gold sovereign, by reason of the fact of the money quality given it by law, became exchangeable for a greater quantity of silver, owing to the fact of an oversupply, or general depression of industries, or a stringency in the money market; and for a less eral prosperity, or of an easy money market. It has become the custom of the world, under these circumstances, to say, Silver has advanced or has fallen (as the case may be) in value. Thus the London Times, discus sing the subject of the late decline in silver.

says:

Such a state of our money market tends to check remittances abroad, and consequently to reduce the demand for silver, which is one with, and means the same thing as saying that, as a stringent money market tends to make all commodities fall in price, and silver in this country is only a commodity, therefore, if money is dear, silver is likely to be less in demand than it would otherwise be. We should assign then, as the main causes in the fall of silver, the dull state of the Indian trade and the stringency of our own money market, Ever since the limitation of their silver coinage by the countries of the Latin Convention, silver has been a commodity like others, and the circumstances are now such that the commodity is likely is likely. he countries of the Latin Convention, silver his een a commodity like others, and the circum tances are now such that the commodity is likely to be lower in price than it will be at other times. Of course, the writer of the article from which we have made the above excerpt understands that the term "fallen in value" is a purely conventional expression, meaning that the relative values of gold and silver have changed. He knows that it would be just as proper to say that gold has risen in value as that silver has fallen in value, but he adopts the nomenclature of the market reports. There are, however, thousands of ducated persons who will insist upon the fact, and argue to prove the assertion of it, that gold is an invariable standard of value And this against the authority of the best political economists of the time. Value, being the ratio of exchangeability, is necessarily variable. MACLEOD Says:

variable. Macleod says:

Hence we can at once see that, by the very nature of things, there can be no such thing as andinvariable standard of value by which to measure the variations in value of other things, because, by the very nature of things, the very condition of anything being invariable in value is that nothing else shall vary in value, and consequently the very condition of there being an invariable standard is, that there shall be no variations to measure.

It being demonstrated that there is no such thing as an invariable standard of value, it follows that the present difference between the market values of gold and silver may have arisen through the rise of the former nstead of the decline of the latter, or through the rise of the one and the fall of the other. This being the case, the charge against silver, to the effect that it is less fit for use as money than gold because of its greater variability in value, falls to the ground. It falls to the ground because the question whether the range in fluctuation in value of gold or silver is greatest wants the sanction of a practical test. It is a fact that, in 1873, when the Congress of the United States unwittingly demonetized silver, banishing it from the coinage it was worth a trifle more than gold. This was the third blow received by silver from a great nation,-England, Germany, and the United States. Three of the most Powers, as well as the most important commercial nations of the world, said: filver is legraded from its money function to he condition of an ordinary commodity. And the act of the United States happened at the beginning of a period of unusual industrial depression and great commercial disaster extending throughout the civilized world, which has continued without interruption to the present time. The whole range of commodities have, with relation to gold,—the money of the world,—

recovery, but unfortunately it did not place silver upon an equality with gold. It discriminated against the very thing it proposed to establish in the coinage. It denied it the right of free coinage, and refused to it the issue of bullion certificates, both which privileges remained to gold. In these respects the mono-metallists gained a fatal advantage. It is on this advantage that the gold ring base their hopes of success in the bold undertaking upon which they have en tered. They are, most of them, intimately apacity of National Banks, but they propose to ignore an important feature of the National finance system. They are relieved from the strain of resumption, since the Government's redemption o greenbacks operates practically as the reemption of their circulating notes, and they ought to be grateful for the exemption. But, knowing that the value and important of money is increased in the ratio of its carcity, and believing that they have an adrantage over the Government, they propose by the fiat of their aggregated power to com pel legislation in their sole interest,—that is to say, compel the demonstration of silver. The first act of demonetization was passed by deception; the second is to be forced through under the threat of an entire severance the banking interest from that of the National Treasury. Heretofore, when banking interest has "locked horns" with the people, it has generally got the worst of The proposition of the gold ring is audacious. It can be met only by putting silver on an exact equality with gold. It is only by this step that the question can be settled, Has silver been declining, or gold

advancing? THE SILVER OPTION. A New York dispatch to a Western journal which leans favorably to the scheme of the Eastern gold clique gives an outline of the process whereby it is expected to crowd silver out of the American monetary system. The New York banks think that their re fusal to accept the silver dollar as con mercial deposits will prevent the silver coming into circulation. They are of opinion that nobody will take silver from the United States Treasury-so says the organ-because it will represent as much to the person taking it as gold, and will not be available as a commercial agent while the banks refuse to deal in it. As a consequence, they continue, millions of silver may accumulate in the United States Treasury, but will not get into circulation, will not be used to transac business, and will not pay debts. The law now provides that the surplus rev enue of the Government shall used for the purchase of silver, and this is about equal to the amount of silver coinage required by the Remonetization act so the Government will go on piling up silver in the Treasury vaults without any further use or purpose till the people shall become disgusted with so aimless a proceed-ing and demand a new demonetization of

silver. That is the programme.

It is hardly conceivable that any set of men making pretense to the title of finan-ciers should mislead themselves, or endeavor to mislead the public, by such palpable sophistry as all this is. The programme ignores the fundamental and essential feature of the double standard which Congress restored when it remonetized the silver dollar. The peculiarity of this monetary system is that it gives the debtor or the payer the option to tender either coin. The United States Sovernment, as a debtor or as the disburse of money in payment of expenses, enjoye this option just as much as any private individual. It is absurd to maintain that a refusal on the part of certain banks accept silver dollars cial deposits can prohibit or prevent the Government from paying out these silto secure the accumulation of silver in the Government vaults and to prevent its circulation, the conniv-ance of the Secretary of the Treasury would be necessary, and abundant assurances come from Washington to the effect that Secretary Shermen, so far from approving the action of the New York banks with regard to silver, depresstes it as an attempt to nullify the law and as unwise in its commercial earings. Moreover, even the connivance of a Secretary of the Treasury, if it could be procured, would be impotent, for Congress would soon call such an officer to account, bring him to terms, or impeach him for conspiracy against the laws of the country. Secretary Sherman, however, understands and appreciates the service which silver will render him in the work of resumption, and the antagonism of the New York banks will not deter him from availing himself of this service. He will probably use the limited amount of silver dollars at his command in such manner as to assure the circulation side by side of gold, silver, and the Government and bank notes. Any obstinate disposition on the part of the banks to defeat this chief advantage of resumption will be met by the people, who will demand a rectification of the bank rules, and by Congress, which can teach the banks another view of the silver question by making them redeem their own notes in coin, and thus compelling them o practically share in the work of resump-

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY. We print a letter from Mr. Bond, Vic President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in reply to some comments in thi paper on the proposed subsidy to that road. We have already corrected the error that the Government was to have a second mortgage only. The claim of the road for a subsidy has undergone various changes, and we may be excused if we fail to keep pace with the various alterations in the Thus, the bill reported and urged in 1877 granted a subsidy on over 2,000 miles of road, of which a large portion was for branches or "eastern connections," some of them roads already built and owned by bankrupt corporations, anxious to sell out for Government subsidy. The bill of 1878 apparently dropped these branches or eastern connections, and confined the subsidto the distance between Fort Worth, Tex. and San Diego, Cal. That subsidy once given for a migdle section of the road will render the subsiquent subsidy of the other parts of the road a matter of easy and

natural accomp shmen.

The facts are few, pt in, and direct:

1. The Texa. Pacific Company wants a subsidy, in the form of Government-bond credit, for building a good through Texas and the Territories to Fort Yuma, where it will connect with the Southern Pacific Road, already built, and extending 700 miles to

San Francisco. 2. The Southern Pacific Railway has been completed 700 miles, from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, without Federal subsidy and by suffered a steady decline. It was inevitable private capital, and it offers to build the that silver should share in this decline. The

 The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rall-road Company is building its road from Kansas City to Fort Yuma without subsidy, and from private capital alone, and will be completed in less than two years.

4. The Northern Pacific Company is build-

ing its road from Lake Superior (complete to Bismarck, Dakota) to the Pacific out subsidy, asking for no subsidy, and with

private capital.

The Texas Pacific Company has a liber grant of land, like the Northern Pacific, while the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company has a grant only through Kansas Why then should the Federal Governmen subsidize with bends the Texas Pacific, and not subsidize the other roads equally? All Scorr's Company has to do to secure th construction of the Texas Pacific Road is to surrender its grant-of-way, etc., to the Southern Company, or to some other capi-talists, and it will be finished by private capital without subsidy. Why then should there be any Federal-bond subsidy at all? The Northern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Roads are building without bond subsidy, and are asking none. Why cannot the Texas Pacific Road be built vithout bond subsidy? Three roads are under way; two are pushing on rapidly, without subsidy, and asking none. Why should the Government interfere to pay the other a subsidy of \$25,000 to \$40,000 pe mile? The road can be constructed for les than \$15,000 per mile for cash, if stealing i

The Atchison, Topeka & Kansas Company are building their road and laying it with steel rails at a cost of \$12,000 a mile, except through the mountains, where the cost maeach \$15,000 per mile. Why should the Gov ernment grant any subsidy to either road and why should it grant a subsidy of \$25,000 o \$40,000 a mile to one road and not to the

When this Texas Pacific Road was pro ected the contract was let to a Construction Company, at, according to Mr. Bond, of \$36,-316 per mile. Of course private capital will not buy bonds and submit to be robbed in that way; so, while the other two roads can and all the private capital needed to build hem at from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a mile, the Texas Pacific must have the Government to give it guaranteed bonds at the average rate

of \$30,000 per mile. The present Texas Pacific Company is bankrupt, and the Construction Company is in the same condition. They are both heavily in debt, and a subsidy of \$30,000 per mile is needed not only to build the road, but to extricate the speculative Construction Company from its bankrupt condition, growing

out of its past extravagant operations. Apart from all other considerations, what right has the Government to indorse the paper of any corporation, private or public? When three or half a dozen men are engaged in the same business, why should the Government indorse the paper of one of the competitors, and give him an advantage over the others? Why do this to the extent of guaranteeing the payment of interest for fifty years on forty to fifty millions of dollars? Is not the experience of the past in this bondsubsidy business sufficiently expensive to each the nation the criminal folly of extending that line of financial operation? Already the cash indebtedness of the Pacific Roads to the Government amounts to over \$95,000,-000, with a prospect of reaching \$125,000,-000, secured by a second mortgage. National safety demands an absolute and total prohibition of any more subsidies, either in ash, bonds, or national credit,

NORTHERN PACIFIC RATIROAD The Texas Pacific lobby, in its recent gathering in this city, in its resolution to ask aid ress, coupled the Northern Pacific with the Texas, -a gratuitous performance for the Northern Pacific put in no appea ance to ask for any such action. The lobby evidently thought that, if they coated over

their pill with something that really had

sweetness, the public and Congress would

swallow it. But the two enterprises are totally unlike. The Texas Pacific has a vast land-grant. and now it asks for money; while the Northern Pacific only asks for a brief extension time, and not a dollar of money or bonds. Dismissing the Texas Pacific, let us examine the position of the Northern Pacific. which has in operation 450 miles between Duluth, on Lake Superior, and St. Paul, or the Mississippi, and Bismarck, on the Missouri, in the heart of Dakota, and 105 miles etween the Columbia River and Puget Sound. Up to 1873 the Company was not in fault, but the failure of JAY COOKE forced i into bankruptcy. It had issued \$29,119,000 in bonds; it had a floating debt of about \$2,000,000. In the foreclosure, made in 1875, the coupons were capitalized, up to he present time, in preferred stock : the bonds were changed into stock, and coupons and bonds alike made exchangeable for land. During the present year about one million acres, at an average value of \$4.30 per acre, have been taken by the holders of the stock From the outset the Company has deal fairly and squarely with its creditors and stockholders, and since the foreclosure the road has been managed with such economy, and the development of business has so rapid, that the net earnings last year amounted to \$562,000, and the Company, not owing a dollar, has resolved to go or

between the Missouri and the Yellowstone next year. At the last session of Congress the Company asked simply for an extension of time complete the construction, and two bills were reported, -one in the Senate and one in the House. The House Committee thus reported:

with the construction, and has advertised

for proposals for the building of the section

Thirteen years ago a grapt of land was made I narrows for the construction of the road, ute lies for much of the way through a feruntry, rich in all the physical characteris country, rich in all the physical characteristics necessary for the support of a vast and prosperous nopulation. Its grades are easier than on most coads of the Eastern States, settlers have preceded t in faith of its construction, and prosperous Teritories ail along its route are only waiting for the dditional population which its completion would peedly bring to claim their places among the jates. The Committee are of the opinion hat a due regard to the interests of these certifories, and of the hardy pioneers who are actived them, demands liberal action on the sare of Congress to complete this road, to which a measure the public faith is pledged; that the ands originally granted for if are held for the cenent of those settlers; and that, even if, strictising juries, advantage might be taken of the failure of meet the requirements of the charter in point to meet the requirements of the charter in point of time, still, good policy, if not good faith, requires the waiver of that advantage and a reasonable extension of time to secure the accomplishment of this great national work.

The bill accompanying this favorable re-

port had a rider put upon it. The Company, by a change of location, proposed to surrender 6,000,000 acres of land, whereupon the people of Oregon, in the interest of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, asked that those lands might be granted to a road run-ning through the Columbia Valley to Ogden. The Northern Pacific naturally objected

any such arrangement.

The Senate bill was made especially ob-

by the putting in of a clause compelling the Company to construct their road on the south side of the Columbia, which could only be done at a cost of several millions more than on the northern bank, and also to construc twenty-five miles per annum in the Columbia Valley, with most obnoxious terms in re-

gard to lands.

Now the Company naturally and rightfully protest against any such riders being put upon them. They ask not a dollar of money, nor for any privileges other than those in the original grant. Time is their only request. The opening of the road to the Missouri has already saved the Government a large amount of money in the transmission military supplies and the transportation of public. The present year over 1,200,000

Northern Pacific have been entered in the Land-Offices by settlers. If it had not been for the construction of the line, the entire region, now one of the most valuable agricultural the continent, would have been a solitude. In view of what the Company has ione and what it proposes to do, it should ot be coupled with any other enterprise but should be dealt with on its merits, lib. erally, fairly, and promptly by Congress during the forthcoming session.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

In a recent article the London Times dis-England as compared with the value of legalnder gold coins. London is the chief silver market of the world, and the imports of silver for the first nine months of this year from all ountries have been only £9,083,000, while in the corresponding period of 1877 the importation was £17,172,000. The Times says:

Was 217,172,000. The consequences were now the same as it 1877, this diminution of supply would almost certainly have produced a considerable rise in silven We must look, therefore, for a change in som other direction to account for the actual facts. It is suggested that there is such a change is the greatly increased amount of Indian Council bill which have been offered this year; but the increase though important in consequence of the dimina

other direction to actourt for the actuary increased amount of Indian Council bills which have been offered this year; but the increase, though important in consequence of the dimination of the ourowings necessitated by the famines, is still a good deal less than the falling off of the supply of silver. Another explanation must be sought, and that explanation is the inactivity of the Indian trade, especially of the export trade from India, as compared with last year.

The prices of cotton and other raw materials are less than they were, so that India has had less to draw for, and until lately there was no corresponding cessation in the exports to India. More recently another cause has co-operated,—the stringency of our own money market. Early in Angust the bank rate here was raised to 5 per cent, and for more than a fortnight the rate has been 6 per cent, with the open market all through closely following or anticipating the bank. Such a state of our money market tends to check remittances abroad, and consequently to reduce the demand for silver, which is one of the means of remittances to silver-using countries. This is much the same thing as saying that as a stringent money market tends to make all commodities fall in price, and silver in this country is only a commodity, therefore, if money is dear, silver is likely to be less in demand than it would otherwise be. We should assign, then, as a main cause of the fall in silver the dull state of the Indian trade and the stringency of our own money market. Ever since the limitation of their silver coinage by the countries of the Latin Convention, silver has been a commodity like others, and the circumstances are now such that that commodity is likely to be lower in price than it will be at other times.

If this account of the fall in silver be at all correct, the conclusion must be that another reaction in the price, and as happened after the fall is over we should not venture to say, but it seems certain we have only to do with temporary causes of depression in

One RYCKMAN is consumed with thirst for nowledge. In the columns of the subsidy rabbers' organ he asks "whether the editor THE TRIBUNE has not in some way received rom Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON \$25,000 or bonts for efficient services rendered by Tur CHICAGO TRIBUNE in opposing all Government encouragement of the Texas Pacific Railroad project." THE TRIBUNE always renders officient services for any cause it espouses, whethe grabbers, or defending the money of the tax payers from the beaks and talons of the lobby vultures and other unclean birds of prey. But we regret to inform the modest employe of Tom Scorr that Mr. C. P. UNTINGTON, actuated perhaps by repudiation feelings, or on account of failing memory, or for some other reason, has neglected to remit the amount, or any part, thereof, and con sequently we are still "out" of the "\$25,000 or thereabouts," and, what is worse yet, have lost all hope of his ever sending on the money.
As to the \$8,000 item "for publishing the minority report of the Pacific Railroad Committee," about which Mr. R. expresses such tender solicitude, alas! it too remains unre eived, and we are in blank despair as to its collection. But it is such a trifle to a millionaire like Huntington that he doubtless forgot all about it. We are restrained by natura delicacy from reminding so great a man as Mr. H. of those little arrearages, and, as Mr. RYCKMAN does not seem to be embarrassed in bat way, and appears familiar with Railroad Kings, will he not please accept the agency to collect the said sums, for a liberal com ission -- say half or two-thirds of the money Mr. RYCKMAN's per-cent, when received, will enable him to make his landlord, tailor, grocer, and divers other small creditors happy, and eve him of the daily necessity of dodging their duns, or straining his great intellect in search of new excuses for non-payment. After full liquidation of the debit side of his accounts there will be enough left of the generous com missions on the money Huntington has not paid to render him independent, and relieve him of the further need of hiring himself t Tom Scorr as a subsidy-grab lobby-agent and of these unpaid items successfully, we shall exhibit to him the books of Tue Turning Company, whereby he can see who owns all the shares of stock, and that not a new name has been added nor an old one taken off in seven past years. All other information that I seeks will also be imparted unto him, so that he will go forth thereafter a fully-informed

young man. One of the most sensible of the Democrat organs in the South is the Memphis Avalanche. It would be infinitely better for that section of the country if more of its politicians had the them that it seems to possess. Speaking of a "Solid South" when it comes to political action, t says that "It is a luxury which the section of It costs too much, and when obtained is product ive of only evils to its possessors. Few people will labor without ceasing in the cause of self injury. The men who temporarily control the political destinies of the Southern States are exceptions to the rule which causes most persons to keep a preternaturally sharp eye on 'No. 1."

While the advocates of woman's enfran ment are holding conventions and making com-plaints because she is defiled the ballot, the legislators are constantly, passing laws that are more and more liberal in guarding her rights

law providing that properly owned by a we at the time of marriage or afterward acquiby gift, devise, or inheritance. shall not be bie for debts or contracts of the husband, wife may manage, sell, convey, and deries a property the same as the husband may property. The property of either the husband or wife shall not be subject for the debts or etracts of the other, and either may instituted the property of the property.

proceedings for the recovery of property of which the other has possession, the same at they were not married. Unless the husband accessory, damages for injury committed by the wife can be recovered from her alone. Either may make valid conveyances and liens to the other; and the one may constitute the other has been applied to the other and the one may constitute the other has been applied to or her attorney to act for their mutual interes. The wife may obtain the wages of her person labor in her own name. Neither is liable f lebts contracted by the other before Either or both will be liable for the family ex-penses. All this has been done in a State that has not been enlightened by the lectures of persons devoted to suffrage rei

Gen. Rusolus, of Mason County, anne

Gen. RUGOLES, of Mason County, annot himself as a candidate for the office of Post ter of the Illinois Senate at the approximation of the Illinois Senate at the approximation for a man of his past standing and so His local paper thus biographizes him:

Gen. Rugoless served in the State Senate the year 1852 to 1856, in the district in whele ident Lincoln lived, during which time Mr. Coln was elected to the House and became a didate for the United States Senate, receiving cordial support of Mr. Rugolis, was receive active support of Mr. Rugolis, was received active support of Mr. Rugolis, was decided to the Republican party for Lieuten Governor in 1856, but, with the advice of Lincoln and other friends, yielded to the montion of Mr. Hownan, in order to conditing German electment in the party. He was also as decreased in the party. He was also as

Constitution has probably carried. the State show the following

Totals 25, 622 4,008

the votes cast, and in the column of tot above is given the combined vote of CRONKRITE, and BATES, for Treasurer. shows for the eight counties a majority of for the amendment. Still, we are not co from the returns before us that it has been ried. In this county the Democratic telesus were so printed as to count against the amendment, and many did not vote either for against, out left their tickets blank, all of which counted "against."

Mr. JAMES G. FATE, one of the Big Bounts Kings, was in New York last week, and was so many millions, and whose focome is said to be half a million a month, must know a goo deal about the question of finance, and he ac-cordingly began to pump him of the Big Bonan-za. But it was dry picking. "I should only mislead you," he said, "It I should attempt to talk upon that subject." He said he knew nothing about the silver question except what was told him, but if anybody wants to hear about quartz, or ores, or milling, or stam could tell all about that. The fina claimed to know, were mostly purely practical Finances, theoretically considered, he left en-tirely to others. For a quarter of a century, lacking a year, he has been the actual in of the vast mining industries which have mad thousands of poor men rich and rich men poor

fourteen districts, in which they elected Sees-tors who will hold over after 1880. They also the Republicans carry these same districts in 1880, the Senate then will stand: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 21; Socialist, 1. Nov. 5 the Republicans carried the Second Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteeuth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Tru-ty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Forty-se-ond, and Forty-fourth Districts. Total, files ont of twenty-six.

The official canvass of the vote of I presents some very curious figures. Of the several candidates for Governor, BUTLES received a clear majority. His vote was 25,254 is a total vote of 47,980. Talson had 20,734. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT had 1,680. MINER, the hibition candidate, and 161, and the rest was scattering votes. BUTLER was the only man on his ticket who had a majority in Boston. All the others (except King, candidate for Auditor) had a pluratity vote, the figures of their vote ranging about 22,000 each.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, NOV. 17.—What is a New York nullfler? Did Jackson ever hang any nulliflers? or dot
the nulliflers go about their outsiness before Jackson could get his ropes ready?

A New York pullifier is a nullifier who lives in New York. He could not very well be Illinois nullifler while a resident and citizen of an Eastern State. Jackson never hanged and nullifiers. He threatened fiercely, and thes calmly compromised with them.

The Cincinnati Commercial utters a timely note of warning to the gold-bugs when it says that "if the banks have combined to restor the single standard after the Government ha established the double standard, and wish is incur the ill-will of the people and get wipe out, they have only to insist on the policy the New York Clearing House.

BEN BUTLER's interview in the New York Tribune reads gloriously enough. Resum the cock-eye of the Essex statesman. But then, it is after election and the defeated candilates all over the country are certain that the Republic is going to everlasting smasn. Beriss s altogether too despondent.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is over 22,000, and Don Camenon did not make any speeches either.

The Sun "shines for all" now, except The

JOURNALISTIC. TOLEDO, Nov. 17 .- With the issue of Daily Commercial of to-morrow a change taken place in the ownership and management of that paper, N. D. Rich, recently of the Hamibal, Mo., Utipper, having purchased it of the Toledonewspaper Company. Mr. Rich will have editorial control, and the city department will be in charge of T. W. Eichelberger, formerly of the Keokuk, Ia., Constitution. In politics the Commercial, hitherto Republican, will occupy as independent position.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MANCHESTER, Ia., Nov. 17.—The golden ling of William Bremner and wife was brated at the residence of A. H. Grange present, and presented the worthy of \$50 in American gold. They are ear of this place, and very worthy citizens

THE TELEGRAPH IN MONTANA. DEADWOOD, Nov. 17.—A telegraph in Deadwood to Fort Keoch, Moutana, a completed. This line opens Central Mand the Yellowstone up to communicate the outside world, with the Black Decrease Telegraph Line, with which

RELIGIOUS Talmage Still Harp New York by

light. The Rev. Dr. Gibson on Era in the World

Powerful Sermon Cross" by Prof. S

Yesterday Mor emperance in Politica sidered by the Re-

The Twenty-third Psalm R the Rev. W. P. Mo. Other Religious Matte

TALMAGE. TALMAGE.

WHAT HE SAW IN HIS MIND'S AVE
Special Dispatch to The Trial
New YORK, Jov. 17.—The Res
Talmage to-day again spoke on
"The Night Side of New York." Th
was crowded in every part. Mr.
scribed a night-jaunt from the
along Broadway to Houston street,
an invisible tragedy on the com
amposes he saw from the care
the said: "As I passed the re of the South Ferry, the first ny gase was one of the most ab-nsightly nulances, and one of lessings New York has ever had areaming, and the grating, and the direction of the great cause in New York City is the shape of in New York City is the shape of a narrow belt of land twelve mil mile and a half broad, and in some than that. This has to hold I,000,0 or else they must be transported efficiently to the fresh air moral tone of the coun must be near their work, abominable nuisance is the first sol more to reform the population City than all the philanthropi 'Drive on,' I said, and the carri-Castle Garden, a spot that was spot of New York, where pot of Attended who paid \$25 a night Lind, that divine singer. God such an artist every week if He makes one only once in a century can be done with humanity, and n right to complain after be hears once, if he never hears another t this world, until be hears to the 144,000 in Heavens by Wall street, that mart of sp windles, appailing bankruptey, was deserted. Long rows o fluminated it from one end to I thought, as I drove along Br would require little imagination times that have been slaughtered the looked up to Trinity, standing at heard a low voice saving, 'Where's Ketchum? What of Bi-Just then the bell in Trinity steep!

times,—three times for the ba times for the swindled, and three i dead. 'Drive on,' I said, 'I don' any more ghosts.' A few rods for windows ablaze with light. I wa daily-newspaper centre of the city. I went, up into the editorial rooms lofts. There the type is set and t thow the pens scratched ho clicked, how the preses c clattered! How the scisso item after item. I saw very fe at the desks. Most were and from lack of sleep at alumber! 'Drive on to Broadw the theatres and places of rolls and eddies down Broadway. enough between the City Hall street to carry 1,000,000 sonls tion!" On the corner of Broads ton street Mr. Talmage saw the which he concluded his discours man hesitating upon the corner. gel said, 'Come with me! I will honor and a blessing to every he I will fold my wing over your p ber. Your father's and mother's prevailed upon God to send me tootsteps.' Then the bad angel s

I will offer you better inducement to which I will guide you are full primroses. The skies above The wine in the cups is with me.' The good angel fled, i away in the distant sunlight Heaven flashed open, and it was Thegradual ruin was traced ste chaling with a final dramatic 10 the young man and his
"The road leads through
one aide a serpent
the other a lion roared. hovered in the air. The serpent the lion, Despair; the volture, is this that throttles me in its te thous? cried the victim. 'It is

dieth not,' replied the bad angel with me from this goblet filled w they drank." GENESIS.

GENESIS.
THE FIRST ERA OF THE CONFIDENCE OF THE the serpent; between good and era covers the whole time of a tory. It is important for us minds the length of the time,minds the length of the time,—more; over sixteen centuries at putation. So, of course, we can thing in the shape of a continuation that the whole is not, properly sp It is not continue, but fragment ments, however, are not misc ments, which have been accident Everything that is there a purpose, and a good one chief object that we in view, in looking over these fright in that we have here,—wha have upon the great subject as we upon the great subje

Why does that come m? We find I may any, artibiting the nature that there is to be between good see there the early developmen antagonism with good. Perhaps son why it belongs, or seems to Book of the Generations, of the earth. If you look at your observe that this chapter comes appendix to the Second Book not commencing till the fifth che. First, what is the great lessed toy! Is it not the fearful nature to what terrible results it leads.

ELES, of Mason County, announces, candidate for the office of Postmalinois Senate at the approaching is not a very extravagant in of his past standing and re

pan of his past standing and recordper thus biographizes him:

Les served in the State Senate from
to 1850, in the district in which Presn lived, during which time Mr. Laxn lived, during which time Mr. Laxself the House and box ame a canself the House and box ame a canself the House and box ame a canself the House Les was received the
tof Mr. Involute, who received the
tof Mr. Lincoln, at the time of his
Rusself was the most prominent
the Reprolican party for Lieutenant1856, but, with the advice of Mr.
1856, but, with the advice of Mr.
1857 half the most prominent
Hoffman, in order to conclinate the
cent in the party. He was also a deleonventionabat nominated Mr. Lincoln
the beginning of the late War, Govred Mr. Russelfs a commission as Maird Cavalry, in which he served faith-

has probably carried. Returns ounties in the several divisions of the following:

aent must have a majority of all and in the column of total vote

the combined vote of SMITH. county the Democratic tickets as to count against the amendmany did not vote either for or left their tickets blank, all of

G. FAIR, one of the Big Bonanza n New York last week, and was nquisitive newspaper man. The thought that a man worth ever e question of finance, and he acwas dry picking. "I should only " he said, "if I should attempt to subject." He said he ores, or milling, or stamping he il about that. The finances, be w, were mostly purely practical For a quarter of a century. ining industries which have made poor men rich and rich men poor,

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JOURNALISTIC. JOURNALISTIC.

17. - With the issue of the fal of to-morrow a change takes hership and management of that the partial of the Hannibal, ving purchased it of the Toledopany. Mr. Rich will have edial the city department will be W. Eichelberger, formerly of the mattation. In politics the Company Republican, will occupy as in-

DEN WEDDING.
Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Ia., Nov. 17.—The golden wed-

la., Nov. I.—The golden wed-bromner and wife was cele-residence of A. H. Granger, his is place, last evening. A large friends and neighbors were sented the worthy couple with gold. They are early settlers i very worthy citizens.

GRAPH IN MONTANA. ov. 17.—A telegraph live from it Keogh, Moutana, has been live opens Central Montana one up to communication with d, with the Black Hills de-aph Line, with which it con RELIGIOUS.

Telmage Still Harping on New York by Gaslight.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson on the First Era in the World's

A Powerful Sermon on "The Cross" by Prof. Swing Yesterday Morning.

remperance in Politics as Con-sidered by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin.

The Twenty-third Psalm Reviewed by Other Religious Matters.

TALMAGE.

THE HE SAW IN HIS MIND'S BYE, BORATIO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
W YORK, Nov. 17.—The Rev. T. DeWitt house to-day again spoke on the topic of the Night Side of New York." The Tabernacle macrowded in every park. Mr. Talmage dended a night-jaunt from the South Ferry, at Houston street, closing with single night-jaunt from the South Ferry, and Broadway to Houston street, closing with a prighte tragedy on the corner, which he suppose he saw from the carriage-window. He said: "As I passed out of the gard the South Ferry, the first thing that met are the said that met are the said that met are the said that care was one of the most abominable and unishity nuisances, and one of the greatest hissings New York has ever had thrust upon by, thing which mixes carpentry and ironsurt in a manner that would startle the taste ing, and the grating, and the roaring midrecomplies. The great cause of immorality a sarrow belt of land twelve miles long by a sile and a half broad, and in some places less than that. This has to hold 1,000,000 of people, or else they must be transported swiftly and efficiently to the fresh air and higher moral tone of the country. They must be near their work, and this abonimable nuisance is the first solution of the great tanement-house problem. It is doing more to reform the population of New York City than all the philanthropists put together. 'Drive on,' I said, and the carriage whirled past

Castle Garden, a spot that was once a beauty-spot of New York, where the men conregated who paid \$25 a night to hear Jenny lind, that divine singer. God might make such an artist every week if He liked, but He makes one only once in a century to show what an be done with humanity, and nobody has any night to complain after he hears such an artist acc, if he never hears another bit of music in his world, until he hears the anthem of the 144,000 in Heaven. As I rode wall street, that mart of speculation, wild sindles, spalling bankruptcy, and death, it is destriced. Long rows of street-lamps saminated it from one end to the other, and I thought, as I drove along Broadway, that it mid require little imagination to fancy one as the gasts of the ten thousand broken formestiat have been slaughtered there. And as I label up to Trinity, standing at the head of bard a low voice saving, 'Where's Swartont?
Where's Ketchum? What of Black Friday?'
ist then the bell in Trinity steeple tolled nine inc.—three times for the bankrupt, three times for the swindled, and three times for the said. 'Drive on,' I said, 'I don't wish to see more ghosts.' A few rods further on were sudors ablaze with light. I was in the great any-newspaper centre of the city, and un-stairs lvest, up into the editorial rooms, and into the lats. There the type is set and the proof read. flow the pens scratched, how the type dekel, how the presses clanged and intered! How the scissors snipped cattered! How the scissors snipped at the desks. Most were pale from overwork ad from lack of sleep at those hours when fod draws the curtain of the night for natural

door," as it is expressed in the seventh verse. Usin comes with his olfering and presents it to the Lord, and, as far as appearances are concerned, everything looks well, but "is nileth at the door" of the man's heart, and it is of no avail. On the other hand, what is the great lesson of Abel's history? He comes before us, apparently, as an innocent man. There is nothing said against him, at all events. Yet he is required to bring an offering. He is accepted, apparently, not on the simple ground of his goodness, but in connection with the offering that he brings. It is the offering of "the firstlings of his flock." Here we have the first record of sacrifice. Perhaps not quite the first indication of it. We may have had some indication of it in the clothing of Adam and Eve with the skins of because that may have been offered in sacrifice; but this is the first direct account we have, and already in this first sacrifice of "the firstlings of the flock" we are reminded of the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

Next, what was the difference between Cain and Abel? Some are inclined to think it lay entirely in the offering, not in the men at all. If you look at the narrative you will find there was a difference in the men. "Unto Cain and his offering," the Lord had respect "unto Abel and his offering. But what was the difference in the men." The great difference in the men, as we are tample in the epistic of the Hebrews, was faith. "By faith Abel offered unto God a more acceptable sacrifice than Cain." So whatever difference there may have been in the men (and there may have been a great difference), the fundamental difference between them was that Abel had faith, while Cain and faith to be the foundation of salvation. It may be that the way in which Abel's faith showed itself was his bringing the offering the Lord had prescribed. The offering of Cain seemed appropriate enough; but, inasmuch

looked forward to the coming seed of the woman, who by the sacrifice of his life should open up the way for sinful man's acceptance with a holy God.

The next great subject is the two lines of descent from Adam,—through Cain and through Seth. Remember, however, there must have been a great many more than two lines. There are those that thoughtlessly suppose Adam had no more sons than Cain, Abel, and Seth, because these are the only onesmentioned; and, of course, no daughters at all! Hence, of course, certain difficulties. When the Bible says that "Cain went out from the presence of the Lord," and was afraid of the people ten might meet, "where," they ask, "could the people come from?" They do not realize the great spaces of time in this narrative. They do not realize that Adam was 130 years old when Seth was born. It would seem, from the way we are told of the birth of Seth, that it must have taken place very soon after the death of Abel. From this it follows that Adam must have been nearly 130 years old at the date of Cain's exile, and any one can see there is room here for quite a considerable population. Well, why are these two lines chosen, and these alone? I think we shall find the reason when we look into it. First, look at the Cainite line. Here we find again that there is only one line of descent selected in the family of Cain, and so in each generation, till we come to the fitth, where the line abrututy ends. The probability is that Cain had a number of sons and daughters, and that agreat many lines of descent ran out from him. And so with Enos, and Irad, and all the rest. Why the particular selection? Evidently it is to bring in the distinguished family of Lamech, that had so much to do with the progress of arts and civilization. What has that to do in the Bible record? In the first place, it teaches us that civilization is a human development. You will find in traditions of the heathen nations accounts of old gods and demigods that introduced the various arts, and by new and valuable inventions gave

26.) This is then as now the beginning of spititual life; realizing our own helpiesaness, and calling on the name of the Cord. Following the line down quite a distance, our attention is next fixed upon Enoch. He "walked with Ood," A orophecy of his is recorded in the Book of Jude. Perhaps he uttered other prophecies, of which he have no record, and undoubtedly he would be widely known as a Christian teacher in that early are; but that to which social attention is called is his pure and holy life. "Enoch walked with God," There is true If "Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for Good took him." Here we see the result of true spiritual life. It triumphs over death, would have been the destiny of all manking it adaps and our failent? Perhaps the change that passed over Roch was of the same kind that would have peased over Adam. after his probation was over, if he had retained his innicience. Whatever we may say about that, Inhick it is evident that Enoch's translation was inched to be a witness to the pind with God, the Ing of the life beyond, the life whatever the control of the same and the life."

There is a still further development of life along the line of "the generations of Adam." After Enos and Enoch, we come to Noah. We find it written of him also that he "walked with God." What was the result in his case! He now the life of Noah a witness to the fact that if one walks with God, if one really leads a spiritual life, he will not only be victorious over death, as Enoch was, but over judgment. Just as Noah passed safely through the gingment of the food, so you and I will pass salely through the judgment of the food, so you and it will pass salely through the judgment of the food, so you and will pass salely through the judgment of the food, so you and will pass salely through the judgment of the food, so you and it will pass salely through the judgment of the food, so you and will be sale and the sale and the heavenward, homeward, foomeward, the will be sale and the life will be good to the food of the p The reason is obvious, that He did not think it worth while, because it was not His mission any more than it was the purpose of the written Word to teach chronology. What is the conclusion to be drawn from all this? It is that within reasonable limits questions of chronology ought to be considered open questions. Another side issue is the longevity of these patriarchs. Some are staggered because this is so unlike anything we know of in these days. But, in the first place, the fact is confirmed by ancient tradition. In the second place, a sufficient cause is quite conceivable, even apart from miracle, as distinguished physiologists have admitted, considering man's original constitution and the circumstances in which he was placed in primeral times. And thirdly, there are evidently sufficient reasons why the life of man should have been prolonged in these early ages,—to give opportunity for the increase of population, for the development of civilization, and for the transmission of truth before the invention of any other writing than that which was traced on the tablets of man's memory.

are sold than, "In the second month, the are sold than, "In the second month, the second than of the month, were all the southern of heaven were opcoed." There is no indication there of the sudden creation of such a body of water as would cover the carth to the derth of 30,000 feet above the old scaleved. The causes that are assigned are first such as could be most readily and naturally used. An attempt has recently been made to cast ridicule upon the story of the flood by representing the Bible as if it attributed the defuge to nothing else than a long and heavy rain, whereas the first importance is given to an entirely different cause: the fountains "of the great deep were broken up." That is just what would appear to one who was describing such a scene as we imagite this to be. Suppose there had been some great submerging of the land there, as has taken place in other parts of the world. There was a rushing up of water from below, from. "The forward of the waters assuaged." There is no reason why we should suppose a general such control of the eighth chapter natural agency is made use of: "God made a wind to pass over the earth and the waters assuaged." There is no reason why we should suppose a general such control than was necessary suite chapter. It for med than was necessary suite chapter. It for med than was necessary suite chapter. It for med than was necessary to suite the suite of the great of the great of the great of the carth." What were those beasts of the earth thus distinguished from those going out of the Ark to every beast of the earth." What were those beasts of the carth thus distinguished from those going out of the Ark to every beast of the earth." What were those beasts of the carth thus distinguished from those going out of the Ark to every beast of the earth." He food the carth thus distinguished from those going out of the Ark to every beast of the earth. What were those that came from their original place of abode. The extent of the flood, which was simply to destroy the race of men,

which sin had grown and the necessity of marking the divine displeasure against it, we can see a sufficient reason why, instead of taking that generation off one by one according to His usual procedure, He should visit the earth in judgment and take them all away at once. And herein we have a lesson for all time, and one especially needed in these times. The tendency nowadays is to make far too light of ain. People hate sin sufficiently when it comes in the shape of bersonal wrong; but, looking at sin in itself, people nowadays are disposed to regard it with a very great deal of indifference. We want more of the Bible way of looking at sin—as infinitely hateful, and deserving of God's wrath and curse; we want to realize that it is indeed "that abominable thing which God hates." But while we seek to learn the solemn lessons of the judgment, let us not overlook

gathered in the sky, the sun is shining still; and we learn thus, however the clouds of sorrow may gather around us. God does not forget us. Hesven is not closed agricust us. The sun is shining still amid the gloom. Then how is the rainbow formed! It is formed from drops of rain. It is "the offspring of the weeping cloud." Whence comes its beauty? Out the natural darkness and dreariness of the cloud. There can be no rainbow without a rainbow, but there can be no rainbow without a rainbow, but there can be no rainbow without a cloud. Therein we see the value of sorrow. Without sorrow, we may lose a great deal of heavenly beauty in the sunlight of dorkest sorrows so transfigured that they will shine in heavenly beauty in the sunlight of God's grace. And there is not only the transfiguration of our sorrow, but the assurance that very soon it will pass away. When you see the rainbow in the sky, although the rain is still falling, you know it will soon be clear. The sun will soon be shining all the brighter after the rain. And so shall it be in the experience of those who have taken hold on that covenant of which the rainbow is the enduring sign. Their afflictions, however heavy and interminable they may seem, are really light and "for a moment" when brought into comparison with "the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Extinis has been a dark, sad chapter. But, thank God, at evening time again it is light. Judgment passes; mercy remains. No more flood; but the rainbow forever. Turn to the last book of the Bible, so full of the darkest prophecies of judgment, and the lovely sign of never failing mercy still is there. "There was a rainbow round about the throne." Blessed be God for the enduring sign of the old and everlasting covenant of mercy.

mercy still is there. "There was a rainbow round about the throne." Riesed be doord for their fragrances, and the arona which covenant of mercy.

THE CROSS, as the Central Church, taking as his text:

But deel forbid that a should giory saw in the contral Church, taking as his text:

That emblem which has been so sared the contral control of the significance from the fact of Christianity since the cruel death of its Founder loses none of its significance from the fact that it was an emblem religious and political before the birth of our Lord. The Ren. Though the control is cross was one of the significance from the fact that it was an emblem religious and political before the birth of our Lord. The Ren. Though the cross was one of the most usual symbols of Exppt and India. . . . In the care of the phanta, over the head of the principal figure, was the form of a cross stood for the whole universe, its form a small control to the four compass points.

Crosses with a rosary attached were objects of secred association in times long preceding the form of a cross stood for the whole universe, its form arms reaching out toward in the four compass points.

Crosses with a rosary attached were object of secred association in times long preceding the form of a cross stood for the whole universe, its form arms reaching out toward in the four compass points.

In was not in the abstract cross Paul gloried, but in the cross of Christ. What affected his into wards the form of a cross stood for the whole universe, its four arms reaching out toward in the four compass points.

At what time this piece of roud became a fast of the mental class religious or which the same of punishment cannot now be learned, but it became an instrument of the form of a cross. If cruelty was seeking the way to be a seeking the control of the c and changed his life, work, and passion was the symbol of the ages with his own beloved Master fastened to it by cruel nails.

At what time this piece of wood became a most disgraceful instrument of punishment cannot now be learned, but it became an instrument of torture long before that greatest of all sufferers was fastened to its arms. This wood represented well the human form, for a man standing upright with outstretched arms makes the form of a cross. If cruelty was seeking how to expose a victim to a slow death in the hot sun with all parts of the frame under tension, no part of it being at rest, it would seem that this supreme cruelty would soon find that in this shape of instrument there could be found the most of physical anguish. It offered no rest for head, or hand, or foot, but for every nerve and membrane of the body an unrest which tortured long without bringing death. This is true, that crucifation had, long before Christ, become a mode of torturing to death the criminals or the accused persons whom the trrants of the period hated the most. This mode of death was not reserved for those who had committed the worst crimes, but for those who had awakened the jealousy or the fear of those in power. When a slave committed a crime against his master he might be crucified, not because his sin was so immense, but because the master was so vast in importance. When Verres was Governor-General of Sicily, a half century before the birth of Christ, he had so plundered even the private houses in his avarice and had so ruined homes by his foul touch, which no one dared resist, that at last one humble man sent up a complaint to the Senate at Rome. Verres hastened to arrest the man, and, having ordered him to a cross raised him up with his face to the great city and said to him, "Now gaze toward the Rome from which you expect help." It must have been

The state of the control of the cont

Orient to the colder North and West, with changes from the poetic to the rational, that at last many of the words of Paul iie before us as unususantable as the rhappodies of St. John. As we do not know into what third heaven our Saint was caught up, do not see the wonder of that paradies which Paul saw, nor hear the unspeakable things he heard, so must we sit down by the Cross is which he gleried and feel that we can no longer sound with our line the sea which lay beneath him so clear and deep. It is all a missake to affirm that because the Disciples understood Christ that, therefore, all subsequent Christians may fully understand the Disciples. It is evident that \$t. John knew what meaning he attached to the Apocalypse; but it is equally evident that modern clergymen who make Scriptural study a life work do not know the mind of St. John; but they meet, from generation to generation, to re-examine the texts about a Millennium or about the Babylon and the Anti-Christ. And thus, too, the words of St. Paul about woman, and slavery, and marriare, and the Sabbath have lost their exact significance is their long journey amid languages, and styles, and races, and localities. It is said that a grain of musk will scent a room for a thousand years: but even if this were true, then, at least, the second thousand years would show the falling off of the perfume, and he who should enter the chamber in the aineteenth century, after some one had pisced in the wall the little aromatic dust, would deciare that faint were the traces of that breath from Araby. Thus some ulterances of the old and divine hearts have exhaled much of their fragrance, and the aroma which delighted St. Paul and St. John has become faint to us, and we who, tread the sacred halls nineteen hundred years later, cannot eatch all the old sweetness, and do not know whether those alabaster boxes of language contained spikenard, or frankincense, or myrrh. There

Nothing in my hands I bring, Nothing in my assured to but at this moment the moral influence of the Cross was filling his mind, and he desired to bring to his God a religion in the soul rather

is so rich that instead of its being exhausted by
the virtue drawn from it by you or me, it lies
almost untouched for him who is neither you
nor I, but who comes to it with trust and
affection. In that picture seen in so Bany
windows of the streets, where a woman's form
reaches up out of a stormy see, and throws the
arms around a rock, cut by nature into a
cruciform shape, the spectators perceive no
one significance in that cross. While the old
and the modern school gaze at the scene with
differing thoughts, all agree in this, that the
dying woman has found at last a power greater
than that of the ocean about her feet. All
spectators of many minds blend together in the
words—She is saved!

The emblem is not one which any one sect
may exhaust, but is rather one which all sects
combined cannot measure. When you see the
old saints all looking to it with hope, and then
in more recent times behold that varied
thought which has sprung up out of liberly repeating this one word, all that multitude of
Christians between Calvin and Channing pronouncing the term thross, do you not stand
wonder-stricken that two pieces of wood could
gather such differing millions under their
shadow? But such was fife who died upon those
cross stood for the universe by its pointing four
ways, right and left and up and down, or
toward the four compass points, thus sweeping
the whole horizon, it was equaled by its victim
on Calvary, for file wisdom, and virtue, and
love, and intercession looked in all directions.

—up toward Heaven, down toward the depths of
suffering, right and left; they swept the whole
horizon of human life.

My young friends, the earth is old. It may
have seen on its surface aix, or ten, or ifly
thousand years of that human existence which
you see to-day. In all that long period the
heart has knelt by some altar, and has come to
the grave in some kind of a hope and trust.

Many religions have come, bringing what of
virtue and joy they knew; but no mortal in the
long-gone centuries has prayed, or acted, or
died, and no

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

TEMPERIANCE IN POLITICS.

SHEMON BY THE REV. R. P. RAVIAN.

The Rev. N. F. Ravin, of the Free Baptist Church, preached yesterday morning at No. 887 West Madison street, on "The Policy of Running Temperance Reform into Politics." The reverend gentleman was very ill, and had to preach in a sitting position. He took his text from the fifth chapter of Corinthians, eleventh verse: "We persuade men." He said that Christ while on earth never tried a prohibitionary law in order to reform man, but gave all a chapte to choose between good and evil, vice and virtue. He never favored the compulsory keeping of the Sabbath by legal suactment. The only way to reform men was by truth and persuasion. Christ's own life was an example in its purity. The Apostles of the Savior carled out His examples, using moral and persuasive powers. John the Baptist lost his head by trying to enforce the law of marriage to Herod. John's mistake was in that he tried to force Herod to obey a law. He newer said anvithing to him in regard to the right of the wrong of the life he was leading. Modes, reformers might study Christ's life as an example in this respect. The speaker did not this that a law could be enacted which would compel men to pray or to go to chureh ou Sunday. It was the same with liquor drinking and selling. No law could be enforced in advance of public sentiment. Men could not be made virtuous by law, nor could vice be prevented by legal enactment. But men could be persuaded by moral reasoning and a development of their better faculties.

The reason of the success of the Reynolds and Murphy movements was because they sought to reform men by moral suasion. Not one in ten of the reformed men, who were wearing the blue or red ribbon to-day would kave signed the pledge had they believed that their Red-Ribbon Clubs were to be turned into political organizations in order to obtain prohibitors laws. It was impolitic to break faith with those reformed men, and it was a confession of weak ness in moral suasion to attempt to have men made t SERMON BY THE REV. S. F. RAVI. The Rev. N. F. Ravlin, of the Free

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine is true of old coats, and mouths. When the for-mer shows the first defect take a "stitch," and always keep the mouth right by using Sozodont. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones.

For dyspeptic pains and indigestion, take Sar ford's Jamaica Ginger. CATABRH REMEDIES.

Railroad Bonds Active and Stocks Dull.

the Produce Markets Rather Quiet and Steadier-Barley, Corn, and Oats Firmer.

Meats Easy---The Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

activity in Government and railroad bonds, improved demand for loans in the local set, have been the main points of fina rest during the week. The demand for ent bonds has been stimulated both at nd abroad by the results of the election and vorable prospects of successful resumption end of next month. The prices of nearly the issues of Government bonds have risen ing the week. Next to Government bonds, the f attraction to investors has proved to be in road bonds. All the good securities of this a show an advance. St. Paul sinking funds anced from 98% to 99%, the Northwest gold of force 104% to 105%, and Burlington, Cedar from 104% to 105%, and Burlington. Cedar is & Northern from 71% to 72. The changes week in Government bonds have been an in 6s of 1881 from 108% to 108%; the 188% to 108%: the, 10-40s from 107% to 107%; the 5s from 105% to 105%; the currency 6s from 121% to 121%; the 4%s from 104% to 104%; the 4s, of course, remained unchanged in price, as the supply is unlimited, but the orders showed an

rong and weak by turns, the bids in the New York arket ranging from par to 1-16 and 1/2. The closing bid was firm at 1/2, and there was some talk of a possible twisting of the premium to 1/2 when the called bonds were out of the way.

The Chicago money market was more active un-r increased applications from the Board of The Unicago money market was more active under increased applications from the Board of Trade, mercantile customers, and the country banks. Rates remained at 6@10 per cent, with special rates to some first-class outside borrowers. New York exchange weakened toward the close of the week, and closed at 25@50e per \$1,000 pressum between canta.

as yet for the outside public. There is some buy-ing of choice investment stocks, like Rock Island,

lows: Michigan Central opened at 69, and closed at 68%; Laxe Shore opened at 68%, and closed at 68%; Northwestern common advanced from 42% to 48%; the preferred from 75% to 76%; St. Paul to 43%; the preferred from 75% to 70%; St. Faul common advanced from 32 to 32%; the preferred opened and closed at 67%; Rock Island advanced from 117 to 118; Illinois Central declined from 78% to 78; Alton advanced from 80 to 81; the preferred declined from 102% to 102%; Union Pacific went off from 67% to 66%; Erie %, to 19; Wanne M, to 23; St. Joe from 16% to 15%; and the preferred is 12. to 30%. d 1%, to 39%.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50,500 per \$1,000 premium. Cicarings of the week are reported as follows by

8, 248, 562, 54 8, 327, 521, 34 8, 131, 781, 94 3, 170, 379, 45 orresponding week last year... 20,059 398.54 2,080,795.07 John H. Burke, of San Francisco, has written the New York Graphic an interesting letter of par-ticulars about his suits against Flood, Mackay and Fair for breach of trust. The amount he demands

The buillon product of the Independence, Navaard, and Endowment Mines for was \$5,008 gold and \$97,164 silver.

The silver market for October is reported by Pixley & Abeli, the leading London bu

ration of is \$40,444,868. There are

The tendency of the market for fine silver bars has been very firm, and the continued purchases for Vienus nave had the effect of gradually raising the price from 49%d (the price quoted in our last circular) to 50%d per ounce, the rate realized for some small parceis received to-day. The arrivals during the week have been moont 244,000 from the West Indies and £10,000 from New York. There have been no shipments to India by the steamer sailing to-day. Mexican dollars have also improved in value, partly in consequence of orders for China for the steamer leaving to-day, which vessel takes £39,160 to the East, and partly because the rise in the price of bars has enabled this description of coin to be refined.

The total builton product for Consolidated Virginia since the 1st of January, 1878, has been \$7,792,803; and for California, \$9,624,239. The last dividend by the former was paid June 15, and by the latter Aug. 15. Up to and including those dividends, the Consolidated Virginia paid \$41,040,000, and California \$29,160,000.

Bodie declared a dividend of \$1, payable on the 18th. The tendency of the market for fine silver bars

Standard declared its fifteenth dividend of \$1. Standard declared its afteenth dividend of \$1, payable last Tuesday. It aggregates \$50,000.

Late bullion shipments are: Tybo Consolidated, Oct. 31, \$3, \$352.85; Raymond & Ely, Nov. 2, \$4,967.23; Northern Belle, Nov. 4, \$2,809.85; Manhattan, Nov. 5, \$11,600; Extra, Nov. 5,

Manhattan, Nov. 5, \$11,600; Extra, Nov. 5, \$4,188.

The new gold discovery in India is described by the Loades papers as follows:

Within an area of twenty-five by thirteen miles nines; outcrops were discovered of anriferous quartz from two to four feet thick, yielding from a few pennywights to 200 ounces per ton. The richer stone shows when propagate and coarse seams and jagged pieces the size of a pea. In some reefs much of the stone will probably not pay for working, but it is believed that, on the whole, a very large and profitable industry will be insured with the sid of capital and good management. Wymand is healthy and piezaant for Europeans nise months in the year, out fevers prevail during three months

The reverse side of the mining investments is the assessment. Sierra Nevada is assessed \$3 a share, or \$300, 000 altogther,—the largest assessment but one ever made on a mining stock. The assessments delinquent this menth in San Francisco amount to \$1, 110, 450, Storey County, Nev., in sixty days has called for \$2,000,000 in assessments, and has not yielded a dollar in dividends in three months. The assessments for the year have been \$12, 632, 250.

The stock of the Ontaric Silver-Mining Company is now quoted in New York at \$40. The Company has a full-paud capital of \$10,000,000 in \$100 shares. It has produced \$2, 835, 835, 15. It is the only silver mine on the Stock-Exchange list, and, since it was listed in January, 1877, has declared recular monthly dividends of 50 cents brought the total dividends of 1877 to \$9 per share. During 1878 the extra dividend has been as certainly forthcoming as the remain, and the whole has therefore amounted to \$1 per month,—making a total to date of \$1,800,000. The stock is now held on the Boara at \$40.

Gold and silver dollars were 100@100% in

5206 BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gold steady at 100%.

Carrying rates, %@2 per cent. Berrowing rates Bar silver here 110% for greenbacks and 110% for rold. Subsidiary silve coin %@J per cent

State bonds duli.

The stock market was alternately weak and strong throughout the day. In the early dealin Western Union declined 2% per cent, Lackawan 1% per cent. Union Pacific 1% per cent, and the general list %@1 per cent. Towards the close a sharp buying movement set in. under which West-ern Union recovered 1% per cent, and the rest of the market 1/61 per cent. Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, Wabash, and coal stocks were

western, St. Paul, Wabash, and coal stocks were noticeably strong. Investment shares were firm on small transactions.

Transactions aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 1,200 were Erie, 3,300 Wabash, 33,000 Lake shore, 16,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 3,500 St. Pauls, 37,000 Lacksawann s, 2,300 New Jersey Central, 5,300 Union Pacific, 2,800 St. Jo, and 31,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 36334 per cent, closing Money market easy at 3@3% per cent, closis

000.000.

Sterling exchange duil at 481½: sight, 488
The weekly bank statement is as follows:
Loans, decrease, \$2.578, 700; specle, decrease, 8957, 800; legal-tenders, increase, \$782, 800; decosits, decrease, \$985, 500: circulation, increase,

ow hold \$12, 905, 577, rements.

90 YERNMENTS.

100 New 458.

1004 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 10-408.

1005 New Jersey Ca. C. C. E. I.

10 New Jersey Ca. Sept. S New 60s..... W. U. Telegraph... Quicksliver, pfd..... Pacific Mail..... Mariposa... Mariposa. pfd..... 1845 Ohto & Mississippi 31 D. I. & W. 140 A. & P. Telegraph 1806 Missouri Pacific. 122 C. B. & Q. 93 Hannyba & St. Joe. 184 J. St. Joe. pfd. 785 C. P. bonds. 181 U. P. bonds. 184 U. P. bonds. 185 U. P. Jand Grant. 78 U. P. Sinking Funds ilinois Centra . & P ex div. Tennessee 6s, old...

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols, money, 96 American securities—Reading, 13%; Eric referred, 33.
United States bonds—67s, 109; 10-40s, 109%; ew 4%s, 108%. Paris, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 112765c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

CONFISCATION OF RESERVES.—OF INSONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES.

In any event, however, the time has come when
the individual ownership of the reserve should be
recognized by life-insurance companies. The distinction should be clearly drawn between money
paid for insurance and money paid for mere accumulation. If this is not done, intelligent men will
take the matter into their own hands by selecting
the insurance company for the former, and a wellmanaged savings bank for the latter, and by this
means blend the best features of the two institutions.—Sheppard Homans. nons. —Sheppard Homans.

Mr. Homans was for a long time, and until about

the year 1870, the Actuary of the Mutual Life-In-surance Company, and was the chief originator of the contribution plan of dividing surplus—a plan so just and necessary that to-day no life company in the world declares dividends on the old percentage

plan.

As for the outside public, who really need insurance, let them, when solicited to insure, insist upon having inserted in the policy how much cush the company will pay at the end of each and every policy year in case of surrender. This the company can as safely do as it can do any husiness whatever. And there are at least twenty perfectly solvent companies in this country that will do it when the demand is loud enough and general enough. —Eliquir Wright.

Mr. Wright's estimate of the number of perfection solvent companies may be larger than that of many, but his recommendation of the course to be pur-sued is eminently wise and judicious. No life company has ever been able to purchase Mr. Wright's recommendation of irregular and illegiti-mate plans of life-insurance, authough many have

mate plans of life-insurance, although many have attempted it.

This reserve fund has grown out of the premiums already paid. It belongs, in one sense, to the assured who has paid them somewhat as a deposit in a savings-bank is said to belong to the person who made the deposit. To forfeit this excess—which fairly belongs to the assured, and is fairly due from the company, and which the latter actually has in its offers, and to do this for any cause peyond individual control—would be rank injustice. United States Supreme Court.

This decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered long after Mr. Wright, and Mr. Homans announced the true doctrine of ownership of the reserves, seems to settle the justice of their views

reserves, seems to settle the justice of their views by as high anthority as this country affords.

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for Novembe lelivery on the leading articles for last two days: of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

| Section | College | Coll 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

corn. 87, 177 bu cets, 10, 827 be rye, 70, 275 bu 1877. 71, 959 363, 9/7 648, 206 206, 919 28, 007 160, 960 145, 927 18, 354 1878. 81, 737 884, 891 1, 045, 511 299, 424 46, 478 206, 460 190, 724 22, 066 206, 915 18, 787 16,529

during the past twelve months. The wonder is not so much that we have nearly 50,000 bris old pork on hand, as that we have so little stuff left. Certainly the outlook would be stronger if there were less on hand; but it is scarcely half of 1 per cent of the whole quantity of stuff made in the past

Saturday. Hogs were easier, and provisions dull in consequence, with a downward tendency in meats. Barley and oats were stronger, and other grain exhibited little change. Receipts of wheat continue large at this and other points, Detroit reporting 111 car-loads for Saturday, and a decline of 1c, while foreign markets were tame.

Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods were doing

Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods were doing a fair business for the time of year. Few buyers were to be seen, but the mails brought a liberal number of orders, and the aggregate distribution equaled the expectations of reasonable holders. Jobbers of groceries were fairly busy. Both staple and fancy articles met with a very good demand, and previous prices were uniformly good demand, and previous prices were uniformly well sustained. Dried fruits were unchanged. Domestics were not moving as freely as could be desired, but for foreign varieties there was a satisfactorily active call. Canned goods were active, especially so. Pish remained quiet and steady. Oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. Leather was firm. Coal and wood remained as previously

quoted.

At the lumber yards trade was reported to be good and prices steady. Western merchants are ordering freely, and the trade with Illinois and Indiana dealers is gaining in volume. The cargo supply was light Saturday, and a few sales were effected, with old prices readily obtained. The effected, with old prices readily obtained. The reports from the pineries indicate that the lumbermen will make a vigorous effort to secure a crop of logs which will exceed that of last season, unless Old Probs should again forget to give the winter its usual accompaniments. But even another mild season would not be likely to seriously interfere with lumbering operations, as the extensive improvements in the pine regions this year have placed the lumbermen in a position where they are almost independent of weather conditions. Wool, hides, and seeds were quiet and unchanged. The sales of broom-corn were again large at recent sales of broom-corn were again large at recent prices, and the receipts continue liberal, especially of grades below good medium. The hay market was slow. Potatoes were steady and had a ready sale, the five cars being taken by shippers.
Poultry was slow and weak, the weather being ughinst carrying it, and only choice fresh stock

Lake freights were dull and nearly nominal at 314c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken r 60,000 bu wheat and 160,000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and rifl were quiet at 13% corn and 14% whost to New York, and 16e corn to Boston. Lake and canal rates were nominal at 10@10% con corn and 11c on wheat to New York.

at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and fourth class at 35c, which includes meats. STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO

as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named:

The returns for Nov. 16, 1878, are incomplete, out probably there will be no important change in

but probably there will be no important change in mess pork and lard..

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Nov. 16: The Chicago Shot Company, 1 bri plumbago; Fowler Brothers, 350 sacks sait: Wilson Brothers, 5 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 2 cases musical instruments; Kohraat & Co., 1 case dry goods; Cobb, Wills & Wheler, 1,603 half-boxes raisins; Peter Swause, 5 bris hering: Groppy & Co., 12 cases earthen. 25 bris herring; Gregory & Co., 12 crates earther ware. Collections, \$3, 157.50. WHEAT VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, gives the follow ing:
Cash wheat at 80½c, with freights, lake and rail,
14c, and other intermediate charges 4c. would cost
98½c alongside ship. With sail freights, 5s 9d,
and 2 per cent commission on the currency value,
would cost 39s 9d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's
quotations: fair spring for prompt shipment, 38s,
or 5½c per bu to the disfavor of shipments.
POREIGN GOODS.

PROVISIONS.

The packing in the West at principal points to date is as follows:

To Nov. 15, To Nov. 15, To Nov. 15, as foliows: To Son. 15. To Non. 15, To Non. 15, 1678.

Chicago. 1878. 1877. 1878.
Chicago. 388, 639
Cincinnati. 56, 0.0
St. Louis. 50, 0.0
Cincinnati. 58, 0.0
Cincinn Total, six cities.....576.639 308.071 Cedar Rapids........15,005 11,237

BREADSTUFFS.

811,50@14.75.

\$11.50.414.75.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and unusually steady. The market only ranged over the during the whole session, and closed about the below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was dull, with nothing doing in cargoes, and New York was dull and lower to sell, while receipts were ample both here and as other points. Hence there was nothing to infuse life into buyers, but our market was stubborn, probably owing to the general belief that strong parties have got hold of the wheat here, and de not intend to let if decline materially lower. Thery was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present of the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present of the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present of the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present of the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present and the preceding day was small the preceding day was small. The present and the preceding day was small the preceding day was seller the month ranged at 800,000 the order of 80,000 the preceding day was small the preceding day of the country of the preceding day was small the preceding day of the preceding 811.50@14.75.

8PRING WHEAT—Was quiet and unusually steady.

GENERAL MARKETS. BEANS—Were in fair request and steady at \$1.408
1.50 per bu.
BROOM-CORN—Trade continues fair, and prices are tolerably steady, especially for the better grades, which are most active. The common kinds are plenty, dull, and easy under continued liberal receipts. Red-tipped hori-is abundant and lower: Fine green carpot brush, 4c; green hurl, 36c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 35638c; red-tipped do, 3638c; inferior, 26628c; crooked, 1628c; and the preceding days of the week. There was a good local demand, and but a triffing inquiry from other sources, and good to choice grades alone received much attention. Following are the quotations: Creamery, 20,234c; good to choice dairy, 15620c; medium, 12614c; inferior to common, 7610c. BEANS-Were in fair request and steady at \$1.400

10c; inferior to common, 7:800.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there was nothing new to note. A moderate movement was witnessed at the annexed prices: Stark, 235c; Brighton A, 25c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 1046c; buriape, 4 and 5 bu, 1084-16c; gunnies, single, 1461-15c; double, 2562-24c. Wood sacks, 40c; American, 1046c; buriape, 4 and 5 bu, 1084-16c; gunnies, single, 1461-15c; double, 2562-24c. Wood sacks, 40c; August 40c, 465-6c.

Out, 2562-24c. Wood sacks, 40c; August 40c, 465-6c.

Out, 1-in the coal market there was a quiet reeling, 20c; and 20c; August 40c, 465-6c.

Out, 1-in the coal market there was a quiet reeling, 20c; and 20

\$1.05.

WOOL—Was quist and steady. Small orders com-prise the demand, and these are promptly filled, the stock being in good condition: Washed fiece, 28:381c; medium unwashed wool, 226:23c; fine do in good con-dition, 186:20c; unwashed, 156:18c; tub-washed, choice, 866:38c; common to fair do. 336:33c; Colorado, medium good condition, 236:25c; mmon, 186:20c; coarse, 158:16c.

LIVE STOCK.

Total ... ast week ... Yeek befor Yeek endin .18,569 .21,521 .22,550 .22,890 204, 016 193, 795 156, 102 121, 825 .85,539 675, 238 2, 226 4, 418 3, 222 3, 837 3, 326 232 438 1,554 2,204 969

taken at \$4.5054.50, The work closes on a second har-ket.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400
ha and upwards.

St. Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,450 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weigh-ing 1,50 to 1,350 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing 1,050 to 1,200 hs.

Stock—Foor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 500 to 1,000 hs.

Stock Catils—Common cuttle, weighing 700 to 1,000 hs.

70.000 in excess of the same week in 1878. The effoct on values was to keep them weak and unsettled, and we have to note a further shrinkage of 10%15c per 100 ha, but at the modified prices everything was promptly disposed of. Of the entire receipts barely 20,000—less than one-tenth—were taken by the Eastern trade. The hogs show continued improvement in quality, and the major has been excusion were fully an expected to the provement of the same accusion were fully an expected to the provement of the same accusion were fully an expected to the provement of the p

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. Several loads were offered, and sky or eight were sold at former prices. The first of a moderate-sized fleet came in, and fair offerings are expected to-day. Piece stuff was steady at \$7.0067.25 and common inch at \$8.25@0.00. The medium grades of strips and boards were quoted at \$9.50611.50. Lath were quiet at \$1.25. Shingies were in better supply and dull. The yard stocks are heavy, and retailers do not appear to be very anxious to buy. Sales: Cargo schr White Cloud, 220.000 ft strips and boards at \$10.06; schr Simmons, deckload strips and improved inquiry from this and contiguous State and ingress keeps up well, and latterly there, being wanted to build corn-cribs and winter-sheds. Some of the interior dealers, convinced that prices have touched their low-est, are stockling up for the winter and early spring trade. The receipts are dropping off, though they will aggragate a good deal before the season closes. Quotations:

First common dressed disting.

First common dressed disting.

First common dressed siding.

Fir

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COTD—New, No. 1, 238 of; No. 2, 238 cd.
COTD—New, No. 1, 238 of; No. 2, 238 cd.
PROVISIONS—PORK 428 ofd. Lard, 338 5d.
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 50-1600d; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.
LONDON, NOV. 16.—PRYSOLEUM—Refined, 856c.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—228 od.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday.
Trade yesterday.
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 16.—1200 a. m.—Flour, 190222:
Winter, sw 76058 10d; spring, 78 0dds 3d; white, is edge as 10d; club, as 943-100 2d. Corn., 228 odds 228 ud. Fork.
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 16.—Prime Mess Fork—Eastern.
503; Western. 44s. Bacon—New Cumberiands. 33s 6d; abort rios. 23s; 10dg clear, 33s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 16.—Firms Mess Fork—Eastern.
503; Western. 44s. Bacon—New Cumberiands. 33s 6d; short rios. 23s; 10dg clear, 33s 6d.
Shoulders, 25s. Hams, 69s. Lard, 33s 6d. Frime mess boef, market bare. India mess beef, 70s; exira India mess, 52s. Chora, 47s. Tallow, 37s.
LONDON, NOV. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; Cali-

AMERICAN CITIES.

AY-Steady and open control of the co

2014c. Wool.—Unsettled; domestic fleece, 38@42c; pulled.
18@37c: unwashed, 10c.
Provisions—Pork steady: mess, 57.60@7.80. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut mosts active; city long clear middles. 4%c. Lard heavy; prime steam, \$6.25 74.
THE Market dull: Western, 8@27c.
ESU—Heavy: Western, 2@9c.
ISKY—Market dull, at \$1.08 bid; \$1.08% asked

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18. -FLOUR-Be

ac: Western
—Dull and steady.
AY—Quiet and easy.
AY—Quiet and easy.
AY—Quiet and casy.
AY—Quiet and roll and beavy; prices nominal and unhanged.
Burren—Choice stock firm; Western packed and roll, OCTER—Dull and nominal: Rio carcoes, 1234216c.
WHISKY—Dull and easier at \$1.0046.
WHISKY—Dull and easier at \$1.0046.
Freights—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; grain,
8460-84d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5.315 bris; wheat, 58,200 bu;
corn. 16,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.
SELFMENTS—Wheat, 74,000 bu; corn. 23,000 bu.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.

Sear—Quiet and weak at 7297236.

BEAR—Quiet and weak at 7297236.

MONBYARY—Gold, 1003(21004. Sight exchange on New York, 16c discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

PHILADELPHIA. New York, 15c discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 462.

PRILADELPHIA, Fa., Nov. 16.—FLOUB—Dull and unchanged. Hye flour, \$3.00.

GRAIN—West firmer: No. 2 red. \$1.034; amber. \$1.0461.05; white, \$1.0561.07; No. 2 Chicago, 94c. Corn weak; yellow, 47648c; mixed. 4654c. Oats—Demand active and firm; white Western, 256338c; mixed Western, 25625c. 1576—Western, 54630c.

PRIVISION—Steady. Mess. port., \$8.0068.25. India mess beef, \$19.00. Hann, amoked, \$46205c; pickled. 64675c; green, 5654c. Lard—Markes dull; prine steam. 646. New York State and Bradford. County (Pa.) extras. 216236; Western Reserve, 206226. Exces—Easy; Western, 55c.

Churses—Dull and drooping; Western, 76695c.

Outses—Dull and drooping; Western, 76695c.

WHISKY—Steady.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 2, 400 bris; wheat, 44,00 bu; corn.

WHISEY-Steady. RECEIPTS-Flour, 2, 400 bris; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Outet but steady CIRCINNATI, NOV. 18.—COPTON—Quiet but steedy at Se.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher: red and white, 89

68681: receipts, 18.000 but shipments, 11.000 but. Corn.
-Market duil and prices a sinset lower at 206325. Cata stronger at 206350. Rys stronger stronger

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Flour.—Dull and unchanged.
Grais.—Wheat lower: No. 2. 885628846 cash: 87560
November: 8576876 December: 675687696 cash: 87560
No. 2 do, 887688768; No. 2 2 97782, 746 affecti. Comit frames at 3056 about cash: 80560 December; 30560 about the state of the state

Whisky-Quiet at \$3.00.
Provisions—Pull and unchanged; only a small job trade.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn.
18,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, MILWAUKER, Wis., Nov. 18.—Flour-Inactive and

MILWAUKER.

MILWAUKER, Wis., NOV. 18.—FLOUR—Inactive and steady. —Whest opened 46 lower: closed dwil: No. 1 Warning and the common states and society. A Milwankee, society. 20. 1 Milwankee, society. 20. 2 Milwankee, society. 20.

5,500 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

NOV. 16.—FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet: mixed and yellow. 51@536;

steamer, 50@509c; new, 47@500. Oats Grin; No. 1 and

extra white, 57@600; No. 2 white, 330; No. 3 do, 31@

31%c; mixed, 31@335, Nye, 65c.

IRELEPTS—Flour, 5,500 bris; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat,

8,000 bu. BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected, Cora dull; sales, 10.0.0 bu No.2 mixed western at 40%c; car-lots, 41c. Onts inactive. Rye inactive. Barley in-active.

active.
*RRIGHTS-Railroad freights lower; wheat, Sc; corn, 75c. Canai freights, corn, 45c; rye, 45c. 73c. Canai freights, corn. 45c; rpc, 43c.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and steady.
GRAIN—Wheat caster: cavra, 965c; No. 1 waite, 935c;
December, 83-5c; January, 94-5c; milling No. 1, 915c.
receipts, 38.01b bus shoments, 2., 453 bu.
OswEGO.
OswEGO.
Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet: extra
white Michigan, \$1.0c; No. 2 Milwankee, 55c. Corn
nominally uncasaged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, NOV. 16. -PETROLEUM-Market steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

PITTSBURG, NOV. 16. -PETROLEUM-Quiet; crude, 81.00% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9c. Philadelphia delivery. \$1.09% at Parker's for immediate supment: realist, oc. Philadelphia delivery.

Old City, Pa., Nov. 16.—Patrolkum—Market opened steady with 50c bid; weakened to es60c, at which price it closed weak; shipments, 40,00 bris, averaging 3,600 bris; transactions, 325,000 bris. DRY GOODS.

New York, Nov. 16.—Light weight fancy cassimeres cheviots, and worsted coatings in fair demand by ciothiers, but heavy woolens for men's wear remain quiet. Cotton finnels cottonade, and dyed ducks in steady request, but other makes of cotton goods moving slowly. Fancy prints remain quiet, but Paducah

Fork style and Turkey reds in demand. Foreign good TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Nov. 16.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—
Firm at 27c.
Hard Times Abroad.

Hard Times Abroad.

Hugfalo Express.

Hundreds of thousands of peasants in Italy are without bork, and those who are employed are glad to labor twelve hours a day for 19 cents and food, which invariably consists of dry black bread at 10 s. m., and aqua-sa'e soup at the close of the day,—the said soup being a bowl of hot water, saited and flavored with a few drops of olive-oil. A Paradise for Duck-Hunters.

Many of our readers have often heard of Duck Lake. We saw it, for the first time, last Sunday. It is situated just west of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, and immediately south of Pyramid Lake, the two being divided by a strip of land something over half a mile in width; they have no connection with each other, unless subterranean, and, passing entirely around the lake, we could see no body of

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAF EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERS RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Shorman House) and the depots. man Hotel Cars are run throng cago and Council Binfs, on at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pull hotel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wella s—Depot corner of Canal

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAIN Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-at, and Sixteen and Canal and Sixteenth-siz. Ticket Office. 50 st. and at depots.

eokuk Sxpress ... 1 Sed go & Paducah R. R. Ex. ... 9:00 tor, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. *12:30 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pas nd Minneapells are good either via Madison and Fran-u Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrone, and Winnea

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILPOAD

Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of T Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeas | Leave. | Amire Mail (vis Main and Air Line)... Day Express. Kalamasoo Accommodation... Atlantic Express (daily)... Night Express. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BALLWIT. Leuve. | Amis

9:30 a m. 7:30 5:15 p m 8:80 9:10 p m 2:00 BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Manust.
st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor Houst, Grad
Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Leave. | Armis.

PITTRBURS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroli-sts., West St. (Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-Ville, Columbus & Kast Day Pitter, Columbus & Kast Day Right Express. 8:00 pm 1185 MANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Tw Cincinnati. Indianapo'is & Louisville Day Express.

Night Express.

8:00 pm | 7:00 is

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC I Omce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RATIROAD Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearbors ... and Bepot, corner Clinton and Carroll-st.

Day Matl. ... 9:00 a m 4:20 p s.

Nashville & Fiorida Express ... 7:30 p in 3 7:15 as

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE TRADE MARK. The Great Partade Mark. The Mark. The Great Partade Mark. The Grea ceipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE OF
10 Mechanics Blocz, Derrois, and
Or VAN SCHAACE, STEPHENSON & OD.
Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and resall
will supply druggists at procrietors of the

173 South Clark-st, Chicago Consult personally or by mail, free of chicago chronic, nervous or special disease. Irr./in only physician in the city who warrants come

ROUND THE W

At the Universal Expo French Metro

ures from Knaus an

Masters.

The Swiss Muslin Saloon and Swedish Furs a tistic Work.

Russian Industry—A Warnin cashirs—National Costs Muscovite Peasanti

Perce Ragnificent Paintings Hungary ... & Glance at the

Breist Cor. St. -If anythin

the success of her grand and tration in the Champ de Mar ed her on a hundred nost cherished provinces, 1,000,000,000 francs. Under the uch an absteution could not In either case, of France seemed proved. And that for a season two things com the non-appearance of Germa Prince Bismarck was known t Exhibition with a far from frid cring it as a peculiarly harled at the new-born and Empire. On the other has trial and commercial situs many made it certain at but a sorry figure beside neighbor in those useful arts as that constitute so large a part-prosperity of a nation,—especial able, like France, to trust for it natural generosity of the soil.
of the French Government, the
many on the horns of a rather to the evident taunt that issue of the struggle. By world. She sulked apart for a before coming to a decision; sense of self-respect persuad challenge, by utilizing a port

served for her. There was much prud determination, and no little ures taken—at the eleventh effect. Declining to dis-German Commission

Every one is agreed in admi-heir labors. The French the their labors. The French the quick to admire other people have not stinted their meed should have no frontiers. the beauty of beautiful th The German gallery is full of be the majority here as strange a suspected artistic genius as Sants in the British gailerie pictures are master-pieces, wh talent shown in those which highest honors is considerably ther nations, except persons the legium, and I might add Aust Must interesting, because rehealfe and thought of the landem; more interesting, to my mat splendid and well-kudes.

artist Knaus. A paltry home is Four of them figure side by side the arms and the state of the shameful neglect shown by officials, must be counted their of many from the Official art -Cataiy you are expected to pay three found are shown the courty and old building, evidently the senod and the snow covers roof and of thick white pail,—terrible continual approaching! The whole guided by the doad master is at the foot of a wooden staired the house. Each child, boy or gind his hand, ready to burst forth a prayer) as soon as the signal good Lutheran minister or his chorting them to the decent orde so sad a day. Poor little mitted fearly it must be for them the and how awe-inspiring the signoceasion descending the star black coffin which covers all lives and has studied children. Every tiny face has its own the real character. Nothing false artificial or conventional. The right, breaking away from the nurse (a child scarcely older than curiously at the sombre treath ground (and perhaps troublin head with vague speculations of a mystery already) is a picture wonderful work, this.

And the pax is a picture wonderful work, this.

And the next is now a different way. You find the story without a catalogue. Is nuterior of an old-clo' shop. It is a different way, you find the story without a catalogue. Is nuterior of an old-clo' shop. It is a different way. You find the story without a catalogue. Is nuterior of an old-clo' shop. It is not a different way. You find the story without a catalogue. It is nuterior of an old-clo' shop. It is not a different way. You find the story without a catalogue. It is not a differe

not disdained the unusual spe-locks of the barbarians as it clubs over their heads, and time of the scarlet-coated li-panies the thrilling perform commentary of the most fa-commentary of the most fa-mitten upon the grauthful propositions of the scalors. Detregger is represented by with a very humble family-grow over a frural bowl. There is a resimplary German motors, pic-and there are more of the roots the 2-year-old beby to the win-are hungry, but they woul

O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. 10:30 a m 3:40 pa 10:30 a m 3:40 pa 10:30 a m 3:40 pa

BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAUBOAN

ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO CHEE & DENVER SHORT LINES.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

n run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul apolis are good either via Madison and Frairie or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. LLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

8:30 a m * 6:45 p m 8:50 p m 4 6:30 a m 8:30 a m * 6:45 p m

Leave. | Arrive. * 7:00 a m * 8:55 a m * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m * 4:00 p m * 10:30 a m • 5:15 p m § 8:00 a m * 9:00 p m * 38:45 a m

G, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive

BALTIMORE & OHIO. et Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmor House, Grand and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

TRO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. E. er of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se

Leave. | Arrive. ACCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

& EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. PS SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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REFista at proprietors' prices.

BAUND THE WORLD. w the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

De Suiss Muslin Saloon-Norwegian and Swedish Furs and Artistic Work.

man Art-A Superb Gallery of Pict

ures from Knaus and Other

Masters.

misn Industry-A Warning to Lancashire-National Costumes of Muscovite Peasantry.

men Augnificent Paintings from Austria and Hungary -- & Glance at the Belgian Section.

ondence of The Tribuna

pecist Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Talls, Oct. 31.—If anything could have inmed the moral prestige France has gained
the success of her grand and peaceful demdentition in the Champ de Mars, it would have the absence of the enemy who had just om she had been forced to cede two of her cherished provinces, together with confession of weakness-In either case, the superiority France seemed proved. And it so happene that for a season two things combined to make the sea-sppearance of Germany tolerably sure: Frace Bismarck was known to look upon the cing it as a peculiarly aggravating defiance pire. On the other hand, the indusmade it certain she would cut that constitute so large a part of the material prosperity of a nation,—especially a nation not the like France, to trust for its wealth to the tatural generosity of the soil. The invitation of the French Government, therefore, pat Germany on the horos of a rather unpleasant dilemms. By a flat refusal, she laid herself open to the evident taunt that the feared the issue of the struggle. By excepting, she assured her own discomfiture before the assembled world. She sulked apart for a good long time before coming to a decision; but, in the end, a sense of self-respect persuaded her to accept the challenge, by utilizing a portion of the space re-

served for her.

There was much prudent judgement in the determination, and no little tact is the measures taken—at the eleventh hour—to give it effect. Declining to display the industrial poverts of their country to the gaze of scoffers,

THE REGION OF ART. Frery one is agreed in admiring the result of fair labors. The French themselves, seldom said to admire other people's productions, have not stinted their meed or praise. Art aid have no frontiers. Why not acknowledge beauty of beautiful things wherever found? German gallery is full of beautics. It is to e majority here as strange a revelation of unnemajority here as strange a revelation of un-superied artistic genius as the Millats and suts in the British galleries. A few of the pitures are master-pieces, while the average of ment shown in those which do not merit the kriest bonors is considerably above that of the lenst bonors is considerably above that of the she rations, except perhaps France, England, Belgium, and I might add Austro-Hungary.

Must interesting, because reflecting much of haife and thought of the land that produced dem; more interesting, to my mind, even than hat splendid and well-knowed happings of the cathul horseman pursuing Fame, "the bubble eputation," (heedless of the happiness he ramples under foot, and of the grizzly pectre that accompanies his mad chase, eady to strike him down in death when he fance he holds the traitress in his very grasp, ries he holds the traitress in his very grasp),— which hangs proudly above all others in the

cies he holds the traitress in his very grasp),—
which hangs proudly above all others in the
hom,—are the works contributed by that great
with Kanus. A paltry home for such a man!
Four of them figure side by side, and
THERE ARE MARVELS.

What their titles may be I am unable to tell
you, for, amongst a hundred other instances of
the shameful neglect shown by the Exhibition
officials, must be counted their omission of Germany from the Official Art-Catalogue; for which
you are expected to pay three frances, although
is my edition at least) every page relating to
the foreign exhibits is filled with blunders and
false information.

The best is a picture that tells 'its own tale.
Never mind the title. Call it "The Schoolmaster's Fanceral," if you will have a name.

You are shown the courtyard of a rambling
old building, evidently the sencol. It is winter,
and the snow covers roof and pavement with a
thick white pail,—terrible contrast to that other
pall approaching! The whole little flock once
raided by the dead master is gathered together
if the foot of a wooden staircase leading into
the house. Each child, boy or girl, holds a book
has hand, ready to burst forth into a hymn (or
a brayer) as soon as the signal is given by the
roof lutheran minister or his clerk, who are exbering them to the decent order that becomes
and a day. Poor little mites! How cold and
drary it must be for them this winter-morn;
and has studied children thoroughly.
Itary tiny face has its own character,—and a
ral character. Nothing false here. Nothing
amidical or conventional. The baby on the
rich, breaking away from the control of its
ame (a child scarcely older than itself; to peer
unouly at the somber tresties in the foreround (and perhaps troubling its innocent
head with vagues speculations on life in general,
almystery already is a picture in itself. A
wonderful work, this.
And the next is

amystery already) is a picture in itself. A wonderfol work, this.

And the next is

ALMOST AS REMARKABLE

is a different way. You find the same qualities, though. Simplicity, truth, the art that tells its story without a catalogue. It represents the intenier of an old-clo' shop. So much for the scene. The actors are the owner of the doubtrail was a story without a catalogue. It represents the item of an old-clo' shop. So much for the scene. The actors are the owner of the doubtrail was a story without a catalogue. It represents the item of an old-clo' shop. So much for the scene. The actors are the owner of the doubtrail was a story with its grands of the doubt a story of the state of

with a very humble family group saying grace around how. There is the mother, the templary German mother, picture and prosy; at the are more of the routing point, from as 3-year-old bacy to the routin youth, from a 1-year-old bacy to the big girl of 9. All a hingry, but they would not dram

of scamping devotious even for that tempting bowl. Stop! I had almost forgotten an important member of the happy circle.—a mildeyed dog, the pet and plaything of the whole household, who stands gravely by during the pious ceremony, as devout as any of them all! The other Defregger shows us a proud young husband and his wife showing their first-born to accupie of enthusiastic femals friends. As a bit of character-painting, this is

NOT UNWORTHY OF KNAUS.

I noticed only one Kaulbach in the German gallery, and that scarcely of sufficient consequence to judge a master of so high a reputation by. A Herman Baisch—a clever painting of cattle going along a swampy road beside a river in a pouring rain—struck me as being fine. The landscape which forms a sewing for the cattle is soberly and faithfully treated. These heavy Teutons understand how to "hold the mirror up to Nature." Landscape is not largely represented, however, nor are most of the examples hung better or worse than a thousand other landscapes. Per contra, the portraits are extremely good.

But it is time we preceded with our journey

good.

But it is time we preceded with our journey "Round the World." A regretful glance at Baur's; "Paul in Rome"; a long, ingering look at Bokelmann's astonishing painting of a run on the National Bank during some panie; a short pause in front of Guosow's wonderful picture of the bespectacled old woman wiping the dust off a Venus de Medicis in an artist's studio (a triumph of realism),—and we leave Germany behind us.

Where shall we halt next? Let us take a peep at this charming

Where shall we halt next? Let us take a peep at this charming
SWISS EXRIBITION OF MUSLIN.

A whole room has been set apart for it. The walls are draped with muslin. Muslin covers the roof and fills the large and handsome cases in the middle. You have it in the shape of curtains, tasteful and elegant; made up into virginal dresses and babies' robes; and braided richly with sitk flowers for ball-room-wear. It is always pure, cheap, and lovely. The coolness of the "Swiss-muslin" room was very much appreciated during the hot summer-mouths, but now it is getting deserted, except by a few zealous journalists—and by all the mothers and school-girls who visit the Exhibition.

the mothers and school-girls who visit the Exhibition.

From here we may pass on rapidly to Sweden and Norway. They exhibit articles very similar, though the Norwegian show is somewhat crude and baider. We find a most complete display of cres and other natural products in the latter, together with a superfluity of codliver-oil bottles, and incifer-matches of the cheap and nasty kind known as Fandslickors. But the great feature in both the Scandinavian courts is the

MAGNIFICENT SHOW OF PURS.

There are bear-skins, and tiger-skins, white and

MAONIFICENT show of PURS.
There are bear-skins, and tiger-skins, white and red fox furs. chinchillas, emines, lynx-skins, cat-skins, and seal-skins,—skins of all sorts convertible into articles useful and grateful to man and woman. And the elde, down rugs and overcoats! Then Sweden has a really good display of pottery and porcelain. The striction and furst was its excellent and furst tentions, domestic was its excellent and furst.

strictic part of it I like not, but the less pretentions domestie ware is excellent and inexpensive. It does not approach the English, or French, or Hungarian porcelain, certainly; but it surpasses most others. In the Swedish court I also noticed some gold-and-silver-smith's work of no despicable quality, though imitated from the Italian; and in the Norwegian section some wood-carving by a peasant named Ole Olsen Moene (hailing from Upsala, by-the-by), that would have been creditable to an educated artist.

Immense indeed is the gulf that still separates Russian civilization from that of the rest of Europe; probably it will not be spanned in our day, or in our children's children may live to see a free and enlightened Russian Republic grow out of the ashes of the present evil despotism. The administration of the great Northern Europe is rotten from top to bottom; its social system (some say) a mass of corruption. A gigantic struggle has just strained its military strength in a way grievous to its unbapoy peasantry, and a yet more tremedious war seems impending. Notgrievous to its unhappy peasantry, and a yet more tremendous war seems impending. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions in which Russia comes to the International Tournament, it must be acknowledged that her exhibitions in the Champ de Mars is most unexpectedly

in the Champ de Mars is most unexpectedly

COMPLETE AND CREDITABLE.

The industrial department, in particular, is a surprising evidence of the progress made since the last Exhibition; the agricultural display (as regards food products) is hardly to be beaten; and, finally, the art-exhibit, though not exteemely ambitious, is worth a more than passing examination, and has carried off one of the twelve medals of honor awarded.

The huge wooden structure representing the architecture of Russia, in the Avenue des Nations, is symbolical of many things in that strange and little-understood country of violent contrasts. It is stately, and withal half-bar-hard-grangificege of form is fashloned out of contrasts. It is stately, and withal half-bar-barier magnificence of form is fashioned out of the pourest of materials, the one of all others most liable to sudden decay and destruction. Yet see how arrogantly its fantastic pinnacles lord it over the simpler building of little Switzerland, and the chastened splendor of that fragment of the Moorish Albambra by which Sanin her segments addly schoose.

by which span has—somewant oddly—chosen to be recognized. There are depths and hights in the society of Russia which are to be found nowhere else. The poor go clothed in sheep-skin, and keep soul and body together as best they may on an occasional herring and quass, with maybe a taste of vodki now and again on high days and holidays. We t'arisians know better than any how the nobles live. At present Russia is in a transitory state. She is not yet so European as she would like to be thought. Mancaester has already influenced her manufactures—influenced them seriously,—but the Muscovite character remains writ plain and large in a hundred directions. The difference between the two kinds of industry, the old and the new are strikingly noticeable in the textile fabrics had clothing department, which has received very careful attention at the hands of the Commissioners. Moscow, the Muscovite city of cities, bids fair to become

cities, bids fair to become

A REVIVAL OF LANGASHINE

ere a score of years are past, if we might judge
from the extensive show of cotton prints,
chintzes, and calicoes it has sent over. I cannot speak very warmly of the patterns on the
cotton goods exhibited. They are usually of a
pseudo-Oriental order, but fall as far short of
even Manchester designs as those do of the rich
and harmonious Cashmere patterns they
imitate. This is a matter, however,
easily remedied by the help of
a few roreigners. The chief points to be considered are the quality of the materials, and their
cost. In the first, at least, the cottons compare
well enough with French or Belgian goods,
though they are inferior to to the English and
American.

Close to these useful but ornamental products,
one sees a case full of gorgeous smolsing-caps,
cunningly worked in bright corors; ladies' shoes,
embroidered richly—rather too richly—with
gold and silver thread, and a lot of those gaudy
leather Wellingtons so much affected by Russian
gentlemen. They are eniefly remarkable for
the exceeding brilliancy of the hues employed,
and for the peculiarly fragule nature of the
soles, which seem to be made of card-board
rather than of honest leather. Strangely, these
are exhibited by St. Petersburg.

A little farther on, a Nijini-Novgarod firm
shows us an interesting collection of

NATIONAL COSTUMES.

I must try to describe one or two of them.

A little farther on, a Nijii-Novgarod firm shows us an interesting collection of NATIONAL COSTUMES.

I must try to describe one or two of them. Here, for instance, is a dress worn by a wealthy nobleman's nurse. The robe is of a sort of cloth-of-gold, embroidered with imitation pearls sown down the borders, and fastened with the same pearl buttons. Over this, a cape and large collar of yellow gold brocade, worked at the edge with silver, and adorned with silver-fringe cap to match,—the sham pearls and the gold and silver reappearing. Really, nurses are greatly to be pitied in St. Petersburg. Now for something simpler and more becoming. This is the dress worn on festal occasions by a peasant-woman of the better class. Red velvet skirt and bodice, worked with silver flowers. A full muslin stomacher, full elbow sleeves. A girdle of silver brocade, a muslin apron, and a red velvet cap bordered with pearls, and further embellished by two immense ribbons floating behind, complete the costume,—an exceedingly taking one. But the prettiest thing I saw hereabouts was a charming suit for a little boy,—of dark-blue velvet, trimmed with fur, and fastened down the front with elaborate gold clasps.

Russia, of course, exhibits a splendid assortment of furs. We have seal-skin mantles, bear-and red-fox-skin rugs, lyot and beaver, grebe and chinchilla, muffs and capes of swan-and goose-down, exquisitely soft, and much besides which escapes my memory. Riga is the chief exporter of the furs exhibited.

All these are, to my mind, handsemer and more beautiful than the three

All these are, to my mind, handsemer and more beautiful than the three ENORNOUS MALACHITE VASES standing near by. Apart from their size (six fect or so by two) I can see absolutely nothing to admire in them. The largest is offered to anybody for 50,000 fr.—you may have the pair of smaller ones. I wish the buyer heartily joy of his bargain.

Very few probably care about the ores exhibited by Finland, Siberia, and other parts of the Empire. They have their importance, nevertheless, as well as the carefully-arranged samples of native grain from Taganog, Odessa, and other corn-exporting centres. But it is not astonishing if people prefer inspecting the Russian drinks sold out in the garden by a number of sweet Russian beauties.—Frenchevery one of them,—to poring over musty specimens of quarts and chrome orc. We won't be hard on them, thank the inspection is certainly unduly migute in particular cases. Among the drinks, the nastiest is certainly the mare's milk. The

best, on the whole, is the "caravan" tea, brewed in bright brass samovars, and drunk out of glasses, with a slice of lemon to flavor it.

I have not exhausted the interest of the Rassian section yet, by a long way; but we cannot stay in it any longer if we wish to get through our long journey "Round the World" in a reasonable space of time. A passing glance at the fine pianos shown by a 8t. Petersburg firm,—Becker's; a walk through the admirable educational department,—one of the largest and best organized in the Exhibition; and then on we go again to the neighboring section of o the neighboring section of

AUSTRO-MUNGARY, or, to give each of the united but very independent countries its full title, of Austla and Un-

ent countries its full title, of Austia and Ungary.

I have gone carefully through the numerous galleries of Art, French and foreign, in the Champ de Mars, devoting a proper share of attention to the study of each, and am, therefore, I conceive, in a position to speak with assurance as to their relative merits. Having done so, I venture to express my unqualified opinion that, as colorists, as historic painters, and possibly as portraitists, the Austrians have a clear right to the place of honor. I have seen in the whole exhibition no historic work comparable to that noble and magnificent painting of Hans Makart. "Charles V's Entry into Antwerp,"—unless, indeed, it be Jan Matejko's "Union of Lithuania and Poland at Lublin in 1569." The first, I understand, figured at Philadelphia: so it would be superfluous for me to say much about it. Besides, what words of mine could do justice to the truly gorgeous imagination of the great artist, who conceived and executed this splendid picture? Was there ever, even in the days of Paul Veronese or Rubens,

A MORE WONDERFUL COLORIST! Did ever any painter resuscitate the pageantry of a past century as Hans Makart does! How poor and snadowy all the finest works of the present French school appears beside this glowing and life-like crowd, this triumphant monarch, and this glittering throng of men-at-arms, pages, and heralds! The composition of the picture is marvelous. The light and snade marvelous. The size of the canvas in itself startling and stupendous (some thirty-five feet by twenty, I imagine). But, once more, the points that distinguish "Caarles V.'s Entry into Autwerp" from anything similar in the exhibitiou—exception being made in the case of Jan Matejko—are the superb coloring, and the daring breadth and grandeur of imagination displayed in it. Astignormal and granucus displayed in it.

Both the pictures—Matejko's and Makart's—
Both the pictures awarded the highest prizes obtain the highest prizes obtain the highest prizes obtain the highest prizes of the highe

have been awarded the highest prizes obtainable, the Medal of Honor. Not a small thing for Austria to boast of, for her Art-exhibit is not by any means extensive. Makart has also FINE PORTRAITS,-

both female,—one of which reminds you forcibly of the famous "Duchess of Devonshire." And, talking of portraits, I must not forget the remarkable works contributed by Heinrich von Angeli. There are no fewer than twelve in all. The finest, perhaps, are those of Dean Stanley, Lord Beaconsfield, and Princess Helena of Schleswig,—cold, truthful, and astonishingly characteristic of each, soberly colored, and, in a word, models of what portraits should be. Dean Stanley is represented in his ecclesiastical robes, and with the broad red ribbon which he usually wears round his neck. Beaconsfield is drawn and painted to the life, without a touch of exargeration. And his is a face, mark you, that seems to fuvite exaggeration. It must need some firmness to refrain from amplifying that gross under lip of his, and putting an extra curl into his aiready too curly locks.

Hungary has a separate catalogue and a separate care for her exhibit of pictures. Amonger Hungary has a separate extalogue and a separate room for her exhibit of pictures. Amongst the works representing Magyar Art is one-Munckaczy's

"MILTON DICTATING PARADISE LOST TO HIS

"MILTON DICTATING PARADISE LOST TO HIS

DAUGHTERS"—
which has probably been more admired than any in the Exhibition. It has carried off, deservedly, a Gold Medal and a Grand Prize. Milton is depicted as sitting in his study, beside a table. His three daughters, dressed in the sad-nued clothes affected by the Puritans, are grouped around the table, listening intently to eatch the Heaven-sent words as they roll in sublime majesty from the poet's lips. The eldest of them sits, pen in hand, in strained attention, breathless and admiring,—her body and head slightly bent forward over the rough manuscript before her. The painter has represented Milton as he may have looked just as he was preparing to dictate. His sightless eyes, shadowed by the overbanging eyebrows and the beautiful forchead, seem almost to behold the giorious fancies of the poem, as doubtless the eyes of the spirit did see them,—for poets live a double life. One hand plucks nervously at the inside of the black doublet; the other rests upon the side of the carved-oak chair. A faint daylight struggles in through the dark background of wall and furniture. The the family-group into quiet relief against the dark background of wall and furniture. The

the family-group into quiet refer against the dark background of wall and furniture. The face of Milton is exquisitely painted, and the picture tells its own tale. Americans may congratulate themselves on having become the possessors of this noble work. It has been bought for the Lennox Library, New York, by Mr. Robert Lennox Kennedy.

Hungarian and Bohemian glass and porcelain have a prominent place in the Exhibition. Some of the designs (in the porcelain) are extremely handsome, and the reproductions of old Hungarian ware have found many admirers. A good part of the exhibit will go to various English and Continental museums. For the glass I care less. It is too often meretricions in taste, showy and garish rather than rich and handsome. However, I will say this for it; It is cheap. is cheap.

I had hoped to have included

I had hoped to have included

A VISIT TO BELGIUM

within the limits of the day's journey; but I find I must content myself with a mere mention of the fine tapestry, wood-carving, and machinery,—the chief features in the large but somewhat poor Belgian section. It is unfortunate for the exhibit that it cannot be judged on its own merits. Belgium is almost French as far as its Art and literature are concerned. Its mechanical and industrial products are English and American, but not quite so good. To be brief, the exhibit is lacking in the distinctive originality that would compel me to speak of it at leagth. The best thing in it is the Belgian facade in the Rue des Nations, and of this I have written already.

HARRY MELTZER.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Statement of Mr. Frank S. Bond, Vice-President of the Road. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Will you permit an officer of

the Texas & Pacific Rallway Company to correct some inaccuracies in respect to that corporation that appeared in an editorial published this morning in your paper, entitled "The Subsidy Convention"; such statements having been, in whole or in part, repeated in similar articles nearly every that a great paper like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would not be intentionally unjust or knowingly untruthfui. I will premise by saying that no officer of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company was

consulted in calling the Commercial Convention recently held in your city; and had they been, the name of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company would not have sppeared in the call, although, naturally, in common with managers of all other transportation companies, we sympathize with any novement tending to develop national and international commerce.

You state that the Texas & Pacific Company are asking the United States to guarantee interest on bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on \$35,000 per mile for 1,700 miles of road, and that

the total interest so to be guaranteed will aggre-gate over \$120,000,000, which is to be secured un-der a second mortgage; and that first mortgage bonds for \$60,000,000 are to have a prior lien to gate over \$120,000,000, which is to be sected uncer a second mortgage; and that first mortgage
bonds for \$60,000,000 are to have a prior lien to
that of the Government.

The bill in aid of the Texas & Pacific Railway
Company, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and resentatives by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and rewhich interest is to be guaranteed or the Government, and delivered to the Company as road shall be
constructed, shall not exceed \$31,750,000 on
1,400 miles of road from Fort Worth through to
San Dlego on the Pacific Coast. Seven million
dollars additional of such bonds are to be issued
by the Company and deposited in the Treasury of
the United States, to be sold by the Treasury of
the United States, to be sold by the Treasury of
the United States, to be sold by the Treasury of
the Government military and Indian transportation, its telegraph and postal service, and the entire net earnings of the Company from other
courses shall not equal the amount of Interest on
bonds so to be guaranteed and delivered to the
Company, which cannot exceed \$1,134 per mile,
or \$1,587,500 per annum, and is considerably less
than one-half of the aggregate interest on the
bonds issued by the Government to the Union and
Central Pacific Railroad Companies. The bill
further provides that, as sections of road shall be
constructed. Commissioners appointed by the
President of the United States shall examine such
road, and report, under outh, as to the actual cost

fall and safficient sinking fund is also required to be cald into the Treasury of the United States to provide for the bonds, principal and, interest, at or before materity.

Your reference to a probable combination with existing, companies for pooling rates, and thus avoiding competies, would seem to be covered by Sec. 10 of the fill, which provides that the Texas & Pacific Raisway Company shall forfeit all rights under the net, including the charter rights, in case it shall at any time enter into any combination, agreement, or contract with any other transcontinental line, constructed for the transportation of through freight over said roads, and Commissioners are provided for to examine the books of the Company, and also examine persons under eath, in order to ascertain the existence of such combination; and, on complaint, the Attorney-General of the United States must institute proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for a forfeiture of the charter rights of the Company.

With reference to your stalement as to the cost of the road. I will state that the estimated cost of the entire line from the Mississippi River through to San Diego, 1,760 miles, is 864,172,000, over all of which the Government will have authority to fix the rates for transportation of freights and passengers, although Government moneys will be used in the building of but 1,400 miles. The cost of the Union and Central Pacific Line, including that of the shortest line between Omaha and the Mississippi River, through to San Francisco, 2,227 miles, is capitalized at \$251,613,924. These figures show the average cost of the Texas & Pacific Road at \$30,613 per mile of road operated, or an agyregate saving of \$76,667 per mile of road operated, or an agyregate saving of \$180,441,024, and the construction of the Texas & Pacific Road at \$30,613 per mile of road operated, or an agyregate saving of the San & Pacific Road at \$30,013 per mile of the Central Pacific Line from Fort Yuma to San Francisco, including 228 miles of the Central Pa

a transcontinental line of road, when, for a less sum, they can have the advantages of a through line under one organization from the waters of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, that for all time shall be subject to Governmental control of rates.

all time shall be subject to Governmental control of rates.

Do not these figures offer a sufficient explanation why the Central Pacific owners of the Southern Pacific Railroad are so actively zealous in their endeavors to prevent the construction by the Texas & Pacific Company of an independent line of road across the continent, upon which the traffic rates for its use by the Government and the people shall be for all time under the control of Congress, as is provided in the bill?

We do not object to any fair criticism, or opposition in other form to the passage of the bill now pending in Congress, but I submit to you whether we have not a right to protest against criticism based upon inaccurate figures, such as the article in question seems to have been. Yours very respectfully,

Frank S. Bond, V. P.

MARINE NEWS. GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

week ending with Saturday last:

| Colk | Colk | Persel | No. 5 | Persel | Persel | No. 5 | Persel | Pers

29, 900 10... 8, 970 35, 484 No. bu. 1 Vessel.

| Vessel | No. bu. | Vessel | No. bu. | Prop City Tremont | 900 Sohr G. Knott | 5,500 Prop St. Albans | 200 Sohr G. Knott | 8,500 Prop St. Albans | 200 Sohr G. Knott | 1,000 Sohr G. Coral | 1,000 Sohr Coral | 1,000 Sohr Coral | 1,000 Sohr Coral | 1,000 Sohr Congor | 4,300 Sohr E. P. Royce | 3,000 Sohr Gn. alcinto | 7,288 Sohr C. J. Royce | 3,000 Sohr Sohr Gn. alcinto | 7,288 Sohr C. J. Royce | 8,000 Sohr Collingwood | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr W. Wing | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott | 2,000 Sohr Janus Plott

Schr Woodstock. 2,059
Schr T. P. Sheldon. 42,469
Schr T. P. Sheldon. 42,469
Prop City of Toledo 14,000 Schr T. P. Sheldon. 11,162
Prop Nebraska. 10,000
Schr Pathandor. 45,000
Fyespel. 81,162
Fyespel. 80,000

Grand total, including flour reduced to grain, 781, 219 bushels. NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

A gentleman who arrived from Milwaukee last evening reported that the Peshtigo Company's tug Livingstone put into that port Saturday night with her barges, on account of some slight mishap to her machinery. She is bound up.

The schr Iver Lawson had a narrow escape from getting on Hyde Park Reef yesterday. The Cap-tain hailed two passing tugs outside, and took in his mainsail in expectation of one of them taking his line and towing him into port, but the tugs gave no heed to the hail, and the Lawson drifted toward the reef. She was orought around just in time to

the reef. She was crought around just in time to save a mishap.

The little simr Bret Harte has been plying up and down the river and branches, decorated with advertising signs and displaying a magic-lantern, but Saturday evening she undertook a trip across Mid Lake and found more mud than water. After a delay of several hours the tig Harrison pulled her off the bank whereon she grounded.

The prop Truesdell and selv Monitor were at Green Bay when the warehouse and docks were burned last Thursday, and came very near being destroyed. The Monitor has her canvas hadly damaged.

FOGGY WEATHER.

The heavy fog that prevailed in this latitude Saturday and yesterday greatly retarded the movements of vessels, and rendered marine business very dull. The fog was so dense yesterday morning that tugs having vessels in tow found the entrance to the harbor only by dint of great caution, while large steam craft ran very slow and had to keep up the warning signals for long distances. No collisions were reported up to last evening. The Britvals of sail and steam vessels have been fair since last report, but the fog and the cead calm that accompanied it kept all sail craft bound out from leaving port, and a small feet of vessels laid along the docks east of State street last evening, waiting for a fair wind. The fog cleared away yesterday afternoon, and a faint breeze came from the northwest shortly afterward. Ten vessels were on the Lumber Market, and others were expected last night. The Bismarck and obarges arrived from Menominee, and the steam barge Ohio arrived in with coal. FOGGY WEATHER.

SMALL-POX ON SHIPBOARD. The prop Canada arrived off Buffalo Thursday morning, and was immediately placed in quaran-tine by the Health Officers of the city, and Dr. tine by the Health Officers of the city, and Dr. Mackey, one of the Health physicians, and Capt. David A. Tish, who was ill with small-pox, removed from the propeller and sent to the pesthouse. Mention has been made in Tus Tanuxs that the Canada called at Windsor, but the authorities there ordered her away, and she proceeded to Port Colborne with the sick Captain on board, but was not allowed to remain there, and went on to Buffalo. It is said the disease was contracted in Canada, but the authorities on that side of the lipe were certainly not numane, and acted just about as they did in the matter of allowing American lugs to assist vessels in distress in Canadian waters. The Canada's crew were vaccinated and the yeasel thoroughly famigated. She went into the harbor Friday, and unloaded a cargo of whest.

PORT HURON.

Nashua, Michigan and barges; achr Sasco.

Down—Props Sanita, D. W. Rust and consort,

Caldwell and consort, Parsaic and barges, Tempest and barges; schr C. Parder.

Wind—Morthwest, gentle; Toggy.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT LAKES. Mr. George Maw, F. L. S., discussing in the Octopical Magazine the origin of the great lakes, states, among other facts, that the bottom of Lake Ontario is 635 feet below the sea lovel, and 600 feet below it own outlet and the St.

CLEVELAND HARBOR. The Trigune's Cleveland correspondent, writing under date of the 16th, gives the following:
The bad condition of the entrance to the harbo at this port is the subject of much discussion i marine circles here. Every day vessels get studin the mud, and sometimes considerable delay an damage is experienced. The reason of this ba condition lies in the ract that no dredgring has beed done during the season. The Dredgring Fund, as cording to the City Engineer, is short on account of the payment of a large amount of dredgring certificates which have just come due. Early it the spring the harbor will be thoroughly dredges out preparatory to next season's navigation.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUSEE, Wis., Nov. 17.—Atrived, sehr Ne Sailed to-day, schrs Mystic Star, Havana, Mont

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

John Carliele, the missing mate of the schr Emma Mayes, turned up safely last Friday.

The steam barge Favorite has received a new wheel at Milwaukee, and is therefore better preared for a brush with the Bismarck.

The schrs Geneva and Ed Kelley have laid up Cleveland.

New metallic iffe-boats have been supplied the life-swing stations at Erie and Marblehead.

Capt. Thomas Maytham, of Buffalo, is to build a large lake tug, with compound engines, the com-

Conneant.

Samuel Gibson has laid the keel of a new canal tag for Capt. John Green, at Buffalo. She will be forty-five feet in length.

D. P. Barter, of Niagara View, is building a pleasure vacht at his place on the river. She is fifty-six feet over all, and has an eight-inch cylinder.
The last trips of the season of the Lake Superior Transit Line steamers are being made by the China and Atlantic. They left Cieveland Thursday night, bound up.
A letter received at Oswego from Supt. Bodwell, states that the Welland Canal will open next year about the usual time, which is contrary to general report.

about the usual time, which is contrary to general report.

The Buffalo Express of Friday says the schr F. C. Leighton was hove off the beach at Point Abino by her anchors and chains during the big blow on Lake Krie isst Tuesday night. She was then scuttled, filled with water, and sunk, in order that she should lay easy and not roll over. Steampamps were set to work on her Wednesday night, and she was raised and towed to Buffaio, where she was placed in dry-dock. Her bottom is badly chafed.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

y clock last night:
Schr Blackhawk. Mauistee, lumber. Gas-house Slip.
Schr Skylark. Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundres. Adams-st.
Prop G. kietz. Manistee, lumber, Lake-st.
Schr Four Brötner, Manistee, lumber. Twelfth street.

Prop Messenger, Benton, aundries, State street.
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Whitehall, lumber, Market.
Schr Mariner, Walteinsil, wood, North Branch.
Schr Truman Moss, Whitehall, lumber, Alien Slip.
Schr Coral, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdenburg, sundries, Clark arrocts of concors, questionry, sundres, Cairrareat.

Etim Sheboyran, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Schr Alpens, Muskegon, underies, Rush street.

Schr Mary Helen, Ville Lake, immer, Market.

Schr Mary Helen, Ville Lake, immer, Folk street.

Schr America, Muskegon, under Schreitenth street.

Schr Marer, Ludington, wood, Rush street,

Schr Milan, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.

Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber, Sictson Silp,

Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Sictson Silp,

Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Sictson Silp.

ilp.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Samuson Silp.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr S. J. Luff, Buffallo, sait, Eikins & W.
Schr Golden West, Menominee, lumber, Sampson 1D. Sehr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Lillie Pratt. Frankfort, lumber, North Br sour Lillie Tatt, Frankfort, lumber, North Branch schr Lincoln Doll, Manissee, lumber, Arnold's Slip, Schr Iyer Lawson, Muskegon, wood, Market, schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, Market, schr Gulatin, Buffaio, salt, no orders. schr Souvenir, Pentwister, lumber, Polkstreet, schr kewaunee, Manissee, lumber, Burlington, Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber, Burlington, Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteent tract.

Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumb?, highteenth street.
Scar J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Scar L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. N. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Bertha Barns, Menomines, lumber, Market.
Schr Bertha Barns, Menomines, lumber, Market.
Schr Harta, Manistee, lumber, Kinzie street.
Brig Commerce, Menomines, lumber, Market.
Schr Market, Lumber, Market, Schr Hartan, Lumber, Jumber, Market, Schr Hartan, Lumber, Jumber, Market, Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, lumber, Weith street.
Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Lene Johnson, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Bertie Cakkins, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Mary E. Cook, framin, lumber, Market, Schr Mary E. Cook, framin, lumber, Market, Schr Mary E. Cook, framin, lumber, Market, Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lare, Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lare, Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Mind Lare, Schr J. Pantwater, 2004, North Branch. Schr G. M. Flier, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Market, Branch.
Schr Fentison, Manistee, lumber, Market, Branch.
Schr J. B. Pentield, Muskeggo, lumber, Mason's Silp.
Brig Ethan Allen, Menominde. lumber, Mason's Silp.
Brig Ethan Allen, Menominde. lumber, Mason's Silp.
Schr L. B. Shepherd, Ludington, tumber, Market.
Scor Frankie Wilfex, White Lake, iumber, Market.
Prop J. Priogeon, Jr., Bay City, sundries, Wells street.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, coal, Eighteenth street.
Prop Ohio, Claveland, coal, North Pier.
Schr J. T. Johnson. Claveland, coal, Gas-House Slip.
Schr J. O. Moss, Binffton, iumber, no orders.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr H. D. Moore, Maskegoa, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Grand Haven, towling, Rush street,
Schr Gly of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber,
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, North Market.

Slip Tug Bismarck, Menekaunce, towing, North Market schr Menekaupes, Menekaunes, lumber, Mason Stip.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, lumber, Burlington

Silp.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunce, lumber, Burlington Schr D. S. Austin, Sandusky, coal, Sixteenth street. Prof Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street. Schr S. H. Fouter, Cleveland, coal, Madison street. Schr Heir Grant, Moskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Leri Grant, Moskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand, Jumper, Market, Light, Schr S. A. Irish, Grand, Jumper, Jumper, Jumper, J. Schr S. G. Halder, Maskegon, light. Schr S. G. Schr Genoue Simmons, Muskegon, light. Schr James Couch, Buffalo, grain. Schr O. K. Johnson, White Lake, sundries. Schr G. K. Johnson, White Lake, sundries. Schr S. G. Andrews, Ludington, light. Schr S. G. Andrews, Ludington, light. Schr S. G. Andrews, Ludington, light. Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, sundries. Schr Winnie Wing, Peniwater, sundries. Prop George Bunbar, Muskegon, light. Prop Trader, Muskegon, light.

THE NATIONAL SCOURGE.

THE NATIONAL SCOURGE.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed \$150,000,000 to the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it sinks into significance when compared with the ravages of that seourge, consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance for the development of the disease upon the scrotulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of acute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption and scrotulous water (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of caring this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' dies before the pholic, and have been adout used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hydrenic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this disease.

His Ray in His Pocket.

Oil City Derrice.

Testerday a small boy with his head bandaged entered a book store, and said he wanted to buy some school-books. As the clerk was waiting on him he inquiring the reason his enstomer's head was tied up in such a shape.

"Oh," responded the boy, in a matter of fact way, "a horse bit off my ear this morning."

"No!" said the clerk, doubtingly; "what was the trouble, apyway!"

"I tell you he did bite it off," the lad said, with some warmth, "and I can prove it, too. Just you look here, now," and, reaching down juto his pocket, he drew forth a wad of newspaner scaked with blood, and slanned it down His Ear in His Pocket.

on the counter. A crowd formed around the little fellow, who, with great gravity and a pardonable sir of triumpii, proceeded to unwrap the unsavory mass. Then he pulled forth a ghastly relic in the shape of a human ear, evidently torn out by the roots. "There, didn't I tell you so?" he cried, exultingly. "He fetched it off at the first nip." The boy gave his uame as Eagan, and said he lived on the Clapp farm. While working in the barn the horse reached his head over the side of the stall, caught the little fellow's ear in his teeth, and chewed it off. Having thus delivered himself, the lad carefully rewrapped his precious ear, thrust it in his pocket, and departed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER.

"If there is a better magazine in the world than SCRIBNER'S, we would like to have a look at it."—
London (Onl.) Advertiser. "Haworth's,"

by MRS. BURNETT, begun in November, will be the story sought first by the larger number of readers when they open the December Scris-NER. Nor will they be disappointed, for Mrs. Burnett carries forward the chapters with strange and fascinating power.

Burnett carries forward the chapters with strange and fascinating power.

The Springfield Republican says of "Haworth's": "There is a masterly drift into the very heart of interest which shows a confident control of resource and gives assurance of a story worth telling and listening to."

The Library Table says: "The opening of 'Haworth's' is strong, dramatic, and full of interest."

terest."

The London (Eng.) Academy says of "Haworth's," which is appearing in Macmillan's simultaneously with its appearance in this country; "Macmillan has at last opened its pages to a good novel, at least if we are to judge from the first chapters of Mrs. Burnett's 'Haworth's," which for vigor, humor, and rendering (dislect and all) of the scenes of manufacturing life in North Lancashire deserves to be out very high

Bret Harte furnishes a characteristic story, "The Great Deadwood Mystery," in which the reader is carried, by telegraph, from California to Boston, and back again beyond the Sierras. The articles on

American Sports are continued by CHARLES C. WARD in Caribou-Hunting, finely Illustrated: John Muir, the Nat-uralist, furnishes au Illustrated sketch of one of the little animals of California, the Douglass

" Bird Architecture," by T. M. Brewer, tells of Humming-Birds and their homes; it is made more charming by Rior-DAN's exquisite designs, engraved by Marsh,

" The Cliff-Dwellers" is an extertaining sketch of the prehistoric race. whose castles lift their towers amid the sands of Arizona and crown the terraced slopes of the Rio Mancos." Illustrations by T. Moran. "My Look at the Queen"

is pleasantly told by TRRADWELL WALDEN, and is, perhaps, a better description of the quiet Lady of England than any lately seen in print. "HE PLAYING SHE" and "Undergraduate Life at Oxford" will commend themselves to Oxford" will commend themselves to one who has been, or is, or will be a str cevery one who has been, or is, or will be a student in college.

A charming story by T. W. Hioginson, "An Irish Heart," the continuation of "Falconberg," a paper on "ARTAT THE PARIS EXPOSITION," an important essay by Prof. Summer of Yale on

"The National Bank Circulation;" ARE NARBOW-GAUGE ROADS ECONOMICAL?" "HINTS TO YOUNG HOUSEKERPERS," Dr. Holland's timely "Topics," the latest inventions in "The World's Work," with other articles, poems, and reviews, make up one of the finest numbers of a magazine that ranks among the leading literary and art periodicals of the world. \$4 a year; 85 cents a number. For sale b

SCRIBNER & CO., New York. Don't let the Devil serve as Librarian for your Boys."

St. Nicholas for Girls & Boys. "The Children's Art Magazine." The December St. Nicholas has for its frontispiece a copy of the lovely painting by John Phillip, R. A., "Coming Home,"

with a tender heart-song by Mart Mapes Dodge accompanying it. Mrs. Dodge also furnishes some verses on "The Smiling Dolly." Perhaps all the children do not know what "A 'Muchacho' of the Mexican Camp" means, but they will find by reading Mary Hal-lock Foote's little story, and seeing her char-acteristic sketch, that a "Muchacho" isn't such a very strange being after all.

"A Jolly Fellowship,"

by Frank R. STOOKTON, is continued, and a capital story for boys it is, told in that bright style which has made this writer so much of a favorite with young and old.

For the girls, Katharine D. Smith has a delightful installment of "Half-a-Dozen Housekeepers,"

and then that ridiculous Peterkin family has been studying the languages, and Lucretta P. Hale has written about it in her funniest way. We think it the best of all the abourd adventures of the Peterkin crowd. Emma Plimpton furnishes an excellent girl-story of country life, entitled

"Wild Becky." Josephine Norman tells, in

"A Day with the Ponies," of the smallest horses in the world. There is a beautifully illustrated set of " Italian Fairy Tales." Addie Ledvard has three of her child-pictures, and James E. Keily, Hennessy, Frederick Dielman, Alfred Fredericks, Frank Beard, Hopkins, and other artists, help to make this issue of St. Nicholas, with its fairy stories, and tales of history and adventure, one of the handsomest

numbers ever issued. Ask Your Bookseller About It. \$3 a year; 25 cents a number. SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y. STARCH.

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Brienbrecher's World-Famonis Corn-Starch for Fund
PAVOR & KNAUSS.

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AND INVALIDS. Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption. Weak Langs, Coughe, Ashum, Bronchilis and General Debings it is an acknowledged Specific Hemedy, proved by 25 years' experience. The IT. Price, \$1 and \$3 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemista, Sold by Druggista. 36 John St., New York.

HELP FOR THE WEAK

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS, For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree health, strength, and energy as experient in former years? Do any of the follow symptoms or class of symptoms meet y diseased condition? Are you suffering full-health in any of its many and multid boas forms consequent upon a lingering, ne diseased condition? Are you suffering ill-health in any of its many and multi-health in any of feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, lack the power of will and action? Are subject to loss of memory, have spells of img, fullness of blood in the head, feel lis moping, unfit for business or pleasure, subject to fits of melancholy? Are you neys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered dition? Do you suffer from rheums neuralgia or aches and pains? Haw been indiscreet in early years and find self harassed with a multitude of glaymptoms? Are you timid, nervous forgettul, and your mind continually ing on the subject? Have you lost confi in yourself and energy for business put Are you subject to any of the following toms: Restless nights, broken sleep, mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart fulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to a dizziness in the head, dimness of sight ples and blotches on the face and bacother despondent symptoms? Thousan young men, the middle-aged, and eve old, suffer from nervous and physical ity. Thousands of females, too, are thown in health and spirits from dispectaliar to their sex, and who, from modesty or neglect prolong their suff Why, then, further neglect a subject ductive of health and happiness when is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S **ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS**

oure these various diseased conditions, all all other means fail, and we offer the 'n convincing testimony direct from the dicted themselves, who have been restored HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET AN THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particular and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Coles mailed free. Call on or address.

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M'VICKER'S THEATRE. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock CARMEN, CARMEN. CARMEN. Saturday Evening, Nov. 23, Post-tively Last Night of the Senson ... MIGNON.

Admission, St. Reserved seats to cents and St extra, according to location. Second Balcony, 50 cents. Seats can now to secured at 100 Other. Monday, Nov. 25—EOSED ALK. HOOLET'S THEATRE. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 81. Maliness, 25c and 50c. MONDAT. Nov. 18. every evening, and Wednesday and saturday Matthees, Special Engacement of ELIZA WEATHERNBY'S FROLIQUES, And N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., in their new Musical Engacello, written by B. E. Woolf, Eq., anthor of the "Mighry Dollar," dec. entitled Dollar, "ee., entitled BBIBS.

During the section of the piece, Mr. GOUDWIN will introduce his Wonderful Italiations.

The performance will commonce with the new Parcical Absurdity, called UNPER THE BOSE.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. First appearance of the celebrated Irish Com R. M. CARROLL & SONS. the Champion Cyunasta. WINGFIELD & GREGORY
the renowned Musical Team. REATING and SARIDS
and the entire WAGNER AND COSTON'S MINTREES. The favorites HAPPY CAL WAGNEY
VOLE BEN COSTON, and 22 first-class performer
Matinees Tuesday and Friday 84 2:334.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

J. H. BAVERLY. Manager and Proprietor.

And for this week only, Nick Roberts' Great Grigina

HUMPTY-DUMPTY

2 CLOWNS! 2 CLOWNS!

Grimaid No. 1. Grimaldt No. 2. Also, a large number

of Novelly Stars. The Pantominer full of tun and magleal tricks. Mathrees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

THE CRICAGO SOCIETY OF DECORA-Will open its Loan Exhibition by a Reception Thursday evening. Nov. 21, from \$10 11.
The Exhibit will eventure daily until Dec. 24, from 510 n. m. to 10 p. m. Season and single tickets for sale at Janson & MeCharg's, Cobb & Bingham's, and at the door.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

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DR. KEAN,

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. D. S. MacDonald, Ingersoll, Canada, is at the Sherman. Maj. W. H. Hooper, Fourth Madras Light Cavalry, is a guest at the Palmer.

Judge Ellwood Cooper and wife, Santa larbara, Cal., are at the Tremont. The Hon. A. Mayfield, State Senator, Lincoln. Ill., is a guest of the Tremont. Lient, J. T. Van Orsdale, U. S. A., Fort

haw, M. T., is registered at the Palmer. Saturday night Fred Becker, residing at o. 119 West Twenty-second street, was run down the crossing of Twelfth and Johnson streets by e of Ragor's 'buses, driven by Robert Chambers, cker was severely but not fatally injured.

Mrs. Dora Ludwig, sister-in-law to Ald. onas, died saddenly at 8:30 Saturday evening, at he residence, No. 245 Indians street. She had sen alling for some days past, but her illness was to considered dangerous. Deceased was 39 years age, and left a husband and two children. Patrick McGenie, who was killed at the ollinsville. Ill., mines by an explosion, and who presery lived at East St. Louis, was buried at alvary Gemetery yesterday by the Ancient Order Hitheroisan of this city, who turned out in large ambers to pay the last tribute of respect to the

deceased.

At 5:30 yesterday morning a horse attached to one of the Western News Company's wagons, and driven by Thomas McGinnis, ran away on Clark street, north to Washington street, where the wagon upset. The horse then ran south again and dashed into hack No. 17, owned by Staffora & Murphy. The hack was badly wrecked. The frivers of both rigs escaped without injury.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the body of a man was found in the lake near one of the Lincoln

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the body of a an was found in the lake near one of the Lincoln ark piers by some boys who were playing theresonts. It is thought that he accidentally fell off e pier. Deceased was about 36 years of age, edism height, stout built, light hair and slightly all-headed, mustache, and was clad in a dark nt of clothes, heavy black overcoat, and had on pair of gatters. In his vest pocket was found 7. There was nothing on his person by which identify could be accertained. The description lilied closely with that of Bren C. Glover, who as been missing for several days, together with a neitocrable sum of money, but a brother failed to entity the body as his.

considerance sum or money, but a ordiner failed to identify the body as his.

The Committee conducting the series of receptions which the First Regiment is giving, has decided upon some things which will further add to the interest of these already very popular affairs. They have decided for the coming parties to open for the accommodation of such of their guests as may want to dance quadrilles another grand hall, sapply it with an ample orchestra, a competent floor committee, and conduct therein only plain dances. By doing this, all dancers will be accommodated. This is made necessary by the fact that there are many subscribers to these parties who prefer the plain style to the high order of modern dancing which is now demanded by the majority. Thorough means will be taken to bring the action and degire of the Committee before the present and prospective subscribers.

The Executive Committee which has had sarge of the bazar at the Exposition Building for a benefit of the House of the Good Snepherd et at the Honse yesterday afternoon, the Hon. P. Derickson in the chair. A report was subtred showing that upon the completion of the wing of the building the institution would be 1,000 in debt, or, after absorbing the money de at the bazar about \$100. be bazar, about \$18,000. The report was referred to the Finance Committee of the bazar, and nothing further of a business character was done. Another meeting of all committees will be held at the Snerman House next Saturday evening. Before agjourning, Father Riordan arose, and, in a feeling speech in behalf of the Committee, orecasted Mr. Derickson with a massive gold-headed cane, which was suitably engraved and accepted with expressions of the deepest gratitude. The man was the gift of the Committee, and presented as a slight appreciation of the labors and sacrifices of Mr. Derickson in connection with the bazar,

of Mr. Derickson in connection with the bazar,

THE ELGIN GRAVE-ROBBERS.

City-Marshai Power, of Elgin, left at 1 o'clock
*esterday afternoon, having in charge Frank R.

Brown and Sam Johnson, resurrectionists, and
the body of the woman exhumed by them. Brown's
folks are so highly respectable that every effort
with be made to save him from punishment, and if
successful both prisoners will go free, for the negro was led to ocheve that he was simply taking
what the "night doctors" were chittled to, and
was hired by Brown to commit the robbery.
The Faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic
College claim that they did not know
Brown, but at his own solicitation offered to pay
\$25 for good cacavers. This is considered a high and Sam Johnson, resurrectionists, and ay of the woman exhumed by them. Brown's are so highly respectable that every effort a made to save him from punishment, and if as led to ochieve that he was simply taking the "night doctors" were entitled to, and hired by Brown to commit the robbery. Faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic seg claim that they did not know wn, but at his own solicitation offered to pay for good cadavers. This is considered a high the they were willing to pay it, because jects for the medical students are so scarce. At Pratt was there in person when the body as delivered, and did not pay for it, simply because it as too much decomposed for his use, of attempts are made to pervert facts by any one them, and they simply claim that it was undergood that the young nan was not to get a body for which there were sorrowing relatives, but ass of cadavers the medical fraternity claim and of right. It was not agreed, however, that he body to be obtained was that of the man who committed suicide at kight.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, NOV. 17.—In your report of the meetg of the Grain Receivers' Association Saturday,
an state that "The Special Committee appointto look up the subject of uniform commisnos" reported in favor of one cent commission;
at "various amendments were made faring the
te at different fractions of a cent, and voted
wm." In justice to the Special Committee. I
int to say that the Committee arreed to the
port unanimously (six out of the Committee of
ven being present), reporting in favor of the fracnual cent commission on one special condition, and
at on one kind of grain, upon which the whole
cussion arose. The rate as recommended by the
maintitee on the fractional rate was voted down,
to 11. by the help of one of the Committee turng against the report, and passing the amendment

Hotel Arrivals.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hotel Arrivals.

Palmer House-S. W. Warner, New York; W. G. Emtry, New York; H. B. Sayward, Boston; George R.

Wendling, St. Louis; J. B. G. Moffatt, Syday, N. S.

W.: C. L. Bottom, Willimantic, Conn.; W. M. Freenan, Meridian, Mins.; J. Duncroft, London; Charles
hackelford, Bloomlagton... Shermon House-J. D.

Hillette, Lincoln, Ill.; F. Van Dusen, Cinchnatt; C.

L. Potter, Davenport; J. W. Lake, Pittsburg; W. L.

La rrie, Detroit; J. F. Peck, Springfield, Naus.; Eli

Leria, FortScott, Rollin F. Saxe, San Francisco; J. S.

Potter, Davenport; J. W. Lake, Pittsburg; W. L.

Leria, FortScott, Rollin F. Saxe, San Francisco; J. S.

Potter, Davenport; J. F. Peck, Springfield, Naus.; Eli

Leria, FortScott, Rollin F. Saxe, San Francisco; J. S.

Potter, Potter, L. H. Cooke, New York; John R.

Saber, New York; H. A. Sanger, Joliet; J. Mackey,
Minneapolis; George J. Sadier, New York; Frederick

Labott, Boston; W. H. Winfield, Milwaukee... Grand

Pacce, Endel-A. W. Goodwin, Albany; John Kinney,

Sevada; John W. Hartwell, Cincinnati; William H.

Aarned, Fhindelphia, Robert S. Hughes, Paterson, N.

Lon Beckerath, Germany; George C. Lawrence, Pa
Lent Sound.

At an early hour in the morning Officer Thomas Murphy responded to cries for "Police" at the corner of Clinton street and Milwaukee avenue, and there found and arrested two roughs giving the names of Joseph Milligan and Charles Anderson, attempting to bold up and rob two Norwegians named John and Henry Olson, the former living at No. 71 Washington street, and the latter at No. 1832 West Madison street.

At 2:30 westerday morning the police was

At 2:30 yesterday morning the police ran across three men having another down in an alley near Meisner's fiall, on Twenty-second street, and the latter was loudly calling for the police. Officers Fitzmorris and Jones ran to the place, wiscrenpon the three scattered. They were parsued, and two of them, Thomas and Peter Burns, brothers, were captured. The man whom they assuited, J. W. Green, of No. 1393 Indiana avanue, claims that they robbed him of \$18\$ cash.

Late Saturday wight. Gent Miles of the police of the property of the property of the policy of the Late Saturday night Sergt. Hogan, of the West Lake Street Station, came across a number of Hichardson's rappickers quarreing on Lake street, near Western avenue. Two brothers named Dents and Hugh or "Toodium" Ryan were about to fight, when the Sergeant advised them to go home peaceably, and while so advising them one of the gang struck at him from behind. He was then knocked down and kicked about the bead and face, and quite painfully, though not seriously, injured. The gang then ran off, and have thus far

arrested for too free use of frearms.

Arrests: Mrs. Sarah Dubois, larceny of clothing from Thomas Hupville: Elwood Bishop, chareed with complicity in the robbery of Join Burns, a sailor, in Cornella Bell's ranche some days ago; Sarah Williams, one of a trie who got drunk at No. 87 Onlario street, and for excitament smasshed all the windows and doors in the house; John Murray, larceny of an overcoat, for which an owner is wanted at the Armory; G. C. Huston, auother overcoat thief, who was also found in possessition of a brass chock marked Frairie du Chien; William Fife, larceny of a black overcoat, for which an owner is wanted.

The special detail evidently think there i The special detail evidently think there is gambling only at Hankins' place, No. 164 Madison street. For two weeks past a policeman in uniform has been stationed at the front and rear of this place, and every time a half dozen people were in the place at one time it has been pulled. Saturday an officer at the Armory, long and well-tried in the service, was ordered to pairol the doorway of this house. A man entered in some mysterious way, was besten out of \$60, and squealed at the Central Station. The house was therefore pulled once and, and five immates captured, and yesterday the officer was suspended from duty pending an investigation.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. The Board of Trustees met at the Village Ba Saturday evening.

The bill of Daniel Healy for broken stone, \$1,043.46, was approved. The petition of Lymau Trumbull and other citizens, asking that a sewer Trumbull and other citizens, asking that a sewer be placed on Hyde Park avenue from the city limits to Forty-first street, was granted, provided that 25 per cent of the amount necessary be paid in before the assessment is made. A resolution that the President advertise for bids was carried. Bios were received for digging the ditch from Grand Crossing to Lake Calumet, and the contract awarded to Daniel Healey.

The Treasurer reported for October as follows: Outstanding certificates against next year's collection, 508, 597.06; outstanding warrants, 512, 100, B1; cash on hand, 54, 104, 23; cash in water-pipe special assessment fund, 53, 248, 87; cash in interest and sinking fund, 518, 354, 88.

A petition for permission to move the Congregational Church from Forty-seventh and Champlain avenues to the corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Langley avenue was granted.

THE COURTS.

Lies of Creditors' Bill_Re ments, New Suits, Etc. A case was on hearing before Judge Moor arday, which involves an important question of law as to the extent of the lien of a creditor's bill. The Sioux City National Bank fileds creditor's bill against Gage Bros. & Rice and others some time ago for the usual discovery. The bill was filed a long time previous to the death of G. W. Gage, but no Receiver was appointed until after his death. After his decease some \$6,000 or \$8,000 of personal property came into the hands of his executors, and they reduced it to money and paid all but about \$1,500 out under orders of the Probate Court. to the widow or for expenses. The complainant insisted on the hearing; that it was entitled to insisted on the hearing; that it was entitled to satisfaction out of the above assets, the same as though Gage had not died, without regard to the fact that they had been paid out by the order of the Probate Court; that the illing of the creditors bill created a lien upon all the personal property which could be discovered in the suit, and that if the defendant died before it was reduced to possession, the property passed to his representatives charged with that lien, or subject thereto, and the statutes of distribution and probate jurisdiction only extended to the subject thereto, and the statutes of distribution and probate jurisdiction only extended to the balance left after satisfying such lien. The case was argued and taken under advisement. Messrs. Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie ap-

render them. They deny that they have issued open policies without giving due credit, or that they have made faise charges, kept back moneys, or in any way broken their contract. They explain the open policies issued to Bensley & Wagner and Young & Co., and aver that they have accounted for all their transactions. They have nearly prepared a fiscal statement now which has been delayed, as their business necessitated an examination of the accounts of nearly 600 sub-agents extending over a period of five years. Instead of they owing the Company, the Company owes them \$15,000, and they ask that their accounts may be fully and fairly examined and their assertions substantisted.

fairly examined and their assertions substau-tiated.

THE CHANDLER CASE.

Mr. Sleeper, on behalf of Mrs. Chandler in the separate-maintenance suit of Kate Chandler vs. W. W. Chandler, appeared before Judge Farwell Saturday morning to know if he was ready to decide the motion for temporary ali-mony. Mr. Sleeper filed a brief Friday and also an affidavit of Mrs. Chandler contradicting many of the statements made by in his affidavit as to the amount of money he had given her, etc.

In his amount as to the smooth of money he had given her, etc.

Judge Farwell said that he had not had time to look at the additional papers filed, and the matter was then postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, when there will probably be some further exercises.

morning, when there will probably be some further arguments.

DEFORCES.

Elizabeth Carr filed a bill Saturday against her husband, Samuel T. Carr, Jr., sixing for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Mary C. Stoddart also asked for a divorce from Armat Stoddart, on account of his having deserted her nearty three years ago.

Josephine Skarda also asks for similar relief on account of the cruelty and habitual drunkenness of her husband, Joseph Skarda.

Lastly Frank R. Sweetland represented that his wife. Ellen A. Sweetland represented that to take care of himself for the past two years, and he thinks he ought to be permitted to pick out another wife.

take care of nimself for the past two years, and he thinks he ought to be permitted to pick out another wife.

ITEMA.

The Appellate Court will render opinions at 2 o'clock this afternoon.
Judge Drummond is still engaged with the sauce case of Lea & Perrins vs. Deskin, which will probably occupy at least two days more.

R. E. Senkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of George B. Thorpe.

Assignees will be chosen at 18 o'clock this morning for William Marvin, C. H. Allen, and Aaron Williams.

The first dividend meeting of Hollister & Gorham is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIDE.

Enos Ayres filed a bill yesterday against George S. and Eliza King, S. B. Gookins, C. F. W. Junge, and others, to foreclose a deed of trust for \$10,000 on the S. & of the S. E. & of the S. E. & of the S. E. & of Sec. 34, 40, 13.

CIRCUIT GOURT.

Owen Geary commenced a use against John Temple, claiming \$10,000 for alleged assault and battery.

William N. Sturges commenced an action in debt against George Armour, C. S. Dole, and A. A. Munger, claiming \$50,000 damages.

John M. Wandry brought suit for \$2,500 against Fred W. Wandry.

Catherine Russett began a suit in trespass against Charles Miller to recover \$5,000 damages.

Sarah E. Slater sued the City of Chicago,

Catherine Russett beran a suit in trespass against Charles Miller to recover \$5,000 damages.

Sarah E. Slater sued the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Deborah Stearns brought suit for \$15,000 damages against the City of Chicago.

TER CALL.

JUDGE BLODUSTT-2: 23, 24, 244, 29, 31, 33, 34, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, No. 21, Mulliken vs. Mason, on trial. and good for all day.

TER AFFELLATE COURT-Opinions at 2 p. m. Call is 17, Walker vs. Greenebaum; 19, Brown vs. Davis; 68, Walker vs. Bank of North America; 70, Steri vs. Steri; and 71, Horan vs. Crowley. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BOOKES-Set case 4, 375, Staniey vs. Standars and calendar Nos. 240, 241, 244, 245, 248, 244, 251 to 256, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOKES-Set case 4, 375, Staniey vs. Standars and calendar Nos. 240, 241, 244, 245, 248, 244, 251 to 256, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLESTER Set case term Nos. 2, 734, Drake vs. McDonough, and calendar 293, 298 to 312, inclusive, except 307. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-Contested motions.

in, \$2,374.44.

B. Green vs. William Gui

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HERO OF A SINGLE PLAY. years ago, engaged at Drury Lane were two humble actors named Webb who had been connected with that theatre from infancy, but had achieved but little dramatic distinction. The resemblance between these two brothers was so marvelous—although one was funeral of the younger, which occurred in 1873, the living brother threw the assembled mourn-ers into great fear, on his entering the room to pay the last sad office.

'The folks got taking he for him, And each for one another." But the sad separation of these Thespir twins did not occur before they had both basked in the sunshine of theatrical favor. Although their early manhood had been spent in many useless struggle for preferment, their later years found their efforts fruitful. A great revival of "King John," with Mr. Macready, was on the eve of presentation at Covent Garden, when the tragedian fell sick. What was to be done? Mr. Boncicault was consulted by the management: "What can we do, inventive sir, in our emergency?"

Bouckault was consulted by the management: 2
"What can we do, inventive sir, in our emergency?"
"Do?" replied Boucy, "make a few unimportant changes in your 'King John' scenery, let me put a few finishing touches on 'The Comedy of Errors,' and we'll bring out my baid-headed friends, the brothers Webb, as the Two Dromios. In a jiffy the thing was done. Result, two hundred and seventy-eight performances in a single theatre, followed by a nine years' profitable tour in the provinces.

Stuart Robson, who is as siy an old coon as he is handsome, seems not to have lost sight of this almost forgotten item of theatrical history, and when his homely but accomplished friend and pitcher, William H. Crane, went to Europe last summer, said to him. "See if you can't dig up an old actor named Webb, who can tell you more about 'The Comedy of Errors' than Col. Shakspeare knew himself." The divine William.—Crane, not Shakspeare,—after months of wearying search, succeeded in discovering the old player, in a beautifully preserved state of reputable impecuniosity. A "prompt-book" of the comedy, covered all over with warts, barnacles, and other evidences of advanced age, was collared by the comedian for a trifling consideration. But Mr. Crane was not satisfied,—an inspired thought possessed his whole mind. He discovered, in conversation with this neglected old actor, that he was not only a gentleman of culture, but a stage director of the first rank, and thus he spake:

"Mr. Webb, how would you like to visit

rank, and thus he spake:
"Mr. Webb, how would you like to visit
America and superintend the production of our

America and superintend the production of our play for us?"
"Very much," was the reply. And so it comes about that the steamer Baltic, arriving at New York on Monday last, brought to our shores the Hero of a Single Play, and Engiand's oldest living actor, Charles Webb. Although Mr. Webb is nearly 80 years old, day and night finds him at work at the Park Theatre, New York, where the comedians Robson and Crane appear Nov. 25 as the Two Dromios in Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors."

"GARY" TO MAX. To the Editor of The Tribune,

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15 .- In a card published his morning Mr. Max Strakosch takes umbrage at the opinion expressed in the report of an in-terview in my last letter to THE TRIBUNE in regard to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's merits as an rtiste, and assumes that I say that lady "is not and never was an artiste." A gentleman with Mr. Strakosch's experience with newspapers ought to know that a writer assumes no re-sponsibility for matter included in quotation marks. I did not say this, and Miss Kellogy's epeated receptions in Cleveland would go to elie the assertion if I had. What I did say was critic here, and friend of Mile. Litta, and so stated in my letter. In regard to the gentlemaniness of the utterance, that is a matter wholly between Mr. S. and the critic. So far as "other insipid and untrue things" in my letter are concerned, they are principally the utterances and acts of Mr. S. himself, and I do not differ with that gentleman in his opinion in regard to them.

gant manner in which she rendered the time role in "Lucia" as has never before greeted a singer on the Chicago stage, and that her suc-cess as an artist fully confirmed the reputation that had preceded her coming. As a vocalis she is the peer of any of the great singers America has produced. This evening the new opers of "Carmen," by

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

An Interview with the Virginia Congre

man.

Correspondence Washington Post.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Late last evening a representative of the Post was accorded an in-terview by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who will represent the metropolitan district of Virginia is the next Congress. A painful though not serious accident, resulting in a bruised knee, at present confines the General to his modest resi-dence on Grace street, in the City of Richmond; but, aside from this, his more than tareescore and ten years have left him straight as an arand ten years have left him straight as an ar-row and as full of vitality as many a man of 50 years. There has been such a cry already raised by the vindictive Radicals of the terrible disasters to be brought boon the country by a solid South, that the views of Gen. Johnston, who will naturally be a leader, will bave an in

disasters to be brought boon the country by a solid South, that the views of Gen. Johnston, who will naturally be a leader, will have an interest for people of. all parties. Replying to a question as to the probable financial policy of the Southern Representatives, the General said:

"Speaking first for myself, I am unalterably for honest money. If my views were otherwise, I could not have stood upon the platform upon which I was elected. Upon this question I stand with the intelligent and patriotic men of the South, who are not to be deluded by flat sophistries. The War taught us the value of a currency whose issue was illimitable, and God knows we are now too poor to try a repetition of the experiment."

"What is your opinion of the attitude that the Southern majority will assume in shaping the policy of the party!"

"Whotout any advice at all upon the question, I will venture to say that the attitude of the gentlemen from the Southern States will be such as to disappoint the irreconcilables of the opposition, who have, I see, already begun an effort to array a Solid North against a Solid South. We will probably have little to say in reply to radicals of this stamp. Our acts will speak more emphatically for us. Sectionalism was killed hast Tuesday, and long before 1880 the 'Solid South' and the 'Solid North' will be forgotten terms. The people of the South have known for thirteen years that the War was at an end, but these long-range ridicals and latter-day warriors cannot, seemingly, be brought to a realization of this fact. The revival of the charges that it is our settled policy to saddle the War debt of the Confederacy upon the country is absurd,—contemptibly so,—and it passes my comprehension how any intelligent reader can receive such reckless towentions with patience. The South is now as close a part of the Union as is New England; Virgnia has the same interest in the prosperity of the General, what is your opinion of the future of the General, what is your opinion of the future of the General, what is

TRADE PROSPECTS.

An English View of American Com The London Times on the Cond Business—A Brotherhood of Com The Past, Present, and Future.

Dependent on American Presperity.

Lendes Times, Nov. 2.

The time has gone by when nations could indule themselves in the Lucretian luxury of contemplating with tranquil satisfaction the misfortunes of their neighbors. A wider knowledge of the causes of national prosperity, it not a transport of the causes of national prosperity. if not a larger and more generous international sympathy, has brought all civilized countries to feel that in commerce, at any rate, what the political dreamers of the Continent call "the solidarity of peoples" has become a vital reality. When one member is injured the whole body suffers. The jealous rivalries of politics do not offeet this extra material relation. If General contents are contents of the conten not affect this strong material relation. If Germany languishes, French merchants and manu-facturers lose much valuable custom, and they are not consoled for their loss by reflecting that they owe it to the misfortu their recent enemies. Of no countries is this law of mutual dependence more plainly true than of the two great Anglo-Saxon communities which stand at the nead of the world's comof the two great Anglo-Saxon communities which stand at the head of the world's commerce. The unparalleled prosperity of the United Kingdom during a period which, by a curious accident, coincided almost exactly with Mr. Gladstone's supremacy in the Reformed Parliament, was stimulated by the feverish activity of trade and spaculation in the United States. At the close of 1873, the collapse in America came suddenly, though not without warnings from clear-signted men. The venturesome improvidence of the prosnerous years that followed the Civil War entailed its penalty of stagnation and manifold suffering, and the revival has been hindered by errors in policy and popular follies to which a democracy is poculiarly prone. But though an inconvertible paper currency and a recurrent demand for its inflation, joined with a Protectionist tariff and a passionate feud between labor and capital, retarded the inevitable reaction, the Americans confidently believe that it is coming at last. President Hayes the other day assured the people of Maryland that an early restoration of prosperity might be looked for, and Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, more fully explained his reasons for bolding that the process of improvement had already gone far, and, unless checked by dangerous agitation or unwise interference on the part of Congress, would enable him to rive effect to the resumption of specie payments, which is to commence, as by law provided, on the 1st of January next. From this massure, and from a revision of the tariff, if the latter can be accomplished without protracted Congressional wrangling and consequent uncertainty and anxiety among men of business, much stimulation of commerce and

as by law provided, on the 1st of January next. From this masure, and from a revision of the tariff, if the latter can be accomplished without protracted Congressional wrangling and consequent uncertainty and unxiety among men of business, much stimulation of commerce and industry is anticipated. But great as would be the advantage of getting rid of a fluctuating currency and of relaxing the stringency of the Protectionist system, the true ground for nogefulness must be sought elsewhere. Trade prospects are brightening in the United States, because the past five years of adversity have begunto bear their wholesome fruits. The "hard times" have been very hard, indeed, for the Americans, more difficult to endure than those through which we are passing ourselves; but they have repaired in a great measure the losses of the reckless and abounding period that preceded them, and have laid the foundation, it may be hoped, of a more stable and well-balanced prosperity.

The wanton waste of capital in the United States before 1873, when it seemed as if Europe would never tire of leuding or America of borrowing, worked incalculable mischief on both sides of the worst part of the corruption which spread over the Union, and which was dragged to light in a succession of scandals when the crash was imminent. States and municipalities, railway corporations, coal companies, and industrial enterprises of every sort had the free handling of what appeared a limitiess supply of borrowed money, and in handling it great numbers of unscrupulous men levied toll for themselves and their favorites. The augmentation of wagos which naturally resulted from a spasmodic and febrile increase of employment was pushed still further by the ambition of politicians and local schemers desirous of acquiring a cheap popularity. How all this revel of expenditure reacted upon production and the rate of wages in this country we need not recall. We are still suffering from the consequences of that unhealthy fastness of living; but the United States though THE OPERA.

The incidents attending the remarkably-successful debut of Mile. Litta on Saturday evening, and a critical estimate of her ability as a singer appeared in the Sunday edition of The Tribuse. Upon this occasion it is only necessary to note for our country readers the fact that she received such an ovation for the elegant manner in which she rendered the title role in "Lucia" as has never before greeted a process of that unhealthy fastness of living; but the United States; though much had been such though the abandoument of a profuse habit of outlay was difficult, had something solid to show for the expenditure of capital. Years were required for the development of many of the enterprises that had been rashly undertaken before 1873, and in the interval bankruptcy engulfed some of them. The bondholders, mostly European capitalists were the chief sufferers, and for them.

ment. The bondholders, mostly European capitalists, were the chief sufferers, and for them probably there is little reward or recompense to be exoceted now; but the railways and other undertakings on which the bondholders' money was spent remained, and they are beginning to rise with the rising tide of business. They are factors which must be taken into account in any estimate of the coming revival, and although the economical historian of the future will censure the mischlevone extravagnace out of which they sprang, yet since they are there, and the capital has been sunk in them, we may fairly speculate upon the use that is to be made of them. It is plain that, in spite of the severity of the wrench, American capital and exterprise, which fire years are were dangerously drawn to the business of production so the Atlantic States, have slowly but surely righted themselves. The change has been aided by the bounteons corn and cotton crops of the last two seasons, and the production of the towns no longer overbalances the consuming power of the country. Both the manufacturing and the agricultural classes were sharply brought down when the bubble burst in 1873. The discipline was severe, but it worked a thorough cure. Merchants drew in their ventures, and shunned speculation; everybody diminished his personal expenditure, and began to look carefully after small savings. Even the workingmen were benefited by the reduction of wages, which taught them once more the almost forgotten lesson of frugality, patience, steadier work, and longer hours of labor. A discontented residue have tried to disture society and to enforce the acceptance of wild Socialistic remedies for evils that gradually exhaust and heal themselves. But the railroad riots of last year and the agritation of the "National" or Greenback-Labor party during the past few months have only roused the industrious classes, whether capitalists or not, to a steady resistance. The recent elections in Ohio and Indiana have gone far to dispel the alarm that was reaso

now hold three-fourths of the bonded debt which, before the crisis, was held by foreign investors. This is the best guarantee against reckless or dishonest dealing with the public liabilities. The co-operation of all these conditions has prepared the United States for a new manifestation of energy in business. When the Americans once more begin to prosper, they will once more become good customers for our merchants and manufacturers. The excess of their exports over their imports, which Secretary Sherman selected as a proof of their prosperity, has been rather the result of their incapacity or disinclination to purchase foreign commodities during a period of distress and uncertainty. Now that capital has accumulated and speculation has recovered its courage, we may expect to see the consumption of British manufactures augmented in spite of a hostile tariff. Such a renewed demand would help trade and industry in this country to recover their footing, and to hold their ground against the Proteutionist attacks that are threatened on the Continent. We need not be afraid of fair the Protectionist attacks that are threatened on the Continent. We need not be afraid of fair competition anywhere. It is only when the markets of the world are closed against us by people's inability to buy what we have got to sell that our case becomes really alarming. RESUMPTION. Let the Banks Redeem Their Own Notes Coin, and Ne Whining About It.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The action taken by the New York banks is severely criticised in your issue of to-day,—the action of the banks being lered by you as almost revoluits nullifying character; and that such action be taken by Congress as shall compel these banks to withdraw their demands upon the Government, and accede to the wishes expressed by

the Secretary of the Treasury, to make the silver dollar a prominent factor in resumption.

As to whether silver should, or snould not form a portion of the Treasury reserve for reform a portion of the Treasury reserve for re-sumption purposes, is a question upon which we widely disagree, and one which requires for its discussion far more space than you will permit me to receive in busy hours. I desire, however, to ask your attention to the results which will follow the passage of such laws as you suggest should be passed by Congress. You desire laws passed by Congress which will force the National Banks to redeem their notes in gold, instead of in greenbacks, as orig-inally intended, and thus punish them for their temerity in refusing to accept silver as a factor in resumption.

[You draw on your imagination. You have not seen any editorial in THE TRIBUNE desiring Congress to pass a law which will force th banks to redeem their notes in gold. THE TRIB-UNE said coin, and that includes silver. Let nem redeem in silver or gold, at their option Coin-redemption of bank-notes is the propos

Let us see what the effects of such laws would be. As the Government holds, probably, ninetenths of all the gold in the country [Dr. Linderman, Mint Director, estimates it at less than half, and he ought to know if anybody does.—ED.], it would be utterly impossible for the National Banks to comply with such laws. It would piace them in an immediate state of insolvency; break up every bill-issuing National Bank in the country; destroy 50 per cent of the \$1,000,000,000 of deposits held by them; throw upon the lands of the Government for redemption every dollar of National-Bank notes, and thereby force an immediate sale of the bonds of these banks by the Government in order to meet redemption of the bank-notes; cripple the credit thereby of the country, and cause a panic beside which that of '78 would be considered prosperity; and so utterly ruin all confidence in every quarter as to threaten even the existence of the Government itself. [Oh, boah!] The National Banks have issued bills which are indorsed by our Government, and pledged by them to be made good by the banks of issue or by the General Government; and such course as is advocated by you is simply that of attempting to ruin a man's credit upon whose paper you have placed your individual indorsement. Respectfully,

[If the National Banks are unable to redeem Let us see what the effects of such laws would

[If the National Banks are unable to redeem their notes in either silver or gold, the prope thing for them to do is to sell some of their bonds, and with the proceeds thereof retire so much of their circulation as they can't protect when coin-redemption is asked by the holder of their bills. The Federal Government is under no moral obligation to furnish the National Banks with coin for redemption purposes. Le

BRIEF NOTES. Who will kare for Kearney now. It took a Cooper to hoop 'em up in New York

"Coin" is a good word. It is in the contracts. Stick to it.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Evarts will lecture-A gay team: The wild ass of the sand-lots and B. F. B. as the untamed Mare of Boston. The New York bankers might change their opinions somewhat of the value of silver, if they had to redeem their notes in "coin."

The Weekly Bobingersoll is published over in Indiana by a medical gentleman who doesn't seem to fear the sulphuric fumes of his future The failure of the Democratic party to nominate Tilden for President next time would be an advertisement that there was not much in the shrieks touching fraud.

Moses is a trifle backward about denying Dr. Cowgill's statements, but the Nation hastens to deny for him with the incautious zeal to be expected of an amateur coparcener.

The New York Sun excuses Mr. Tilden by saying he was environed by very foolish and immoral people. Would the wicked tools have euvironed him if he had been able, through his agents, to purchase a vote in Florida or Oregon?

Honesty is the best policy, and honest money is the best money in Europe as well as America. The Turkish finances are at about as low an ebb as the "Ohio idee" would bring ours. The Turks are a slippery people, and not "well heeled," and their English bondholders are about to call for boots and spurs to enforce their claims.

Louisiana is so solid that its only Republican journal has given up the ghost. The New Oricans Republican, after a ten years' struggic, has ceased to be published. The recent election was the final blow. The editors declare the party dead, and recommend that its leaders in the State come together and announce its final disbandment. There are no Republican journals of any prominence left in the South now, outside of Baitimore and Louisville. It can be said with uncommon truth of the plucky men who have tried to maintain them: "Man's a vapor full of woes; starts a paper, up he goes." Sometimes he has gone "up" on the limb of a tree; always his pocketbook has gone up in the unequal fight. The South is solid for the Damocratic party, and solid against anything or anybody who opposes it.

A Washington correspondent of the Phila-

RELIGIOUS.

work of the past year elect enough legislators to obtain a prohibitory law. And, even if they did get such a law passed, it would be worthless and a dead letter. In Maine they had a prohibitory law, but he doubted if it was a success even there, though it was claimed to be. It might be enforced in Maine, where there was less of the foreign element than in any other section of the Union. It might be that the staid old Yankees who resided in Maine were pleased with the law, and abided by it. And granting that they did, a prohibitory law would not succeed here. It could not be enforced in Illinots nor in Ohio, or any other of our peculiar cosmopolitan Western States. Politics in temperance reform should be shelved for at least ten years. If the temperance clubs were turned into mere political machines their influence for good would be destroyed, and all their nevious work rendered abortive. "Down with rum" would be the cry of the Prohibitionists, but "up into office," would be their real meaning. It would be very hard to convince the people that they didn't want the spoils of office; that they were so self-ascrificing as to nut themselves up for no reward, political or otherwise. This the speaker looked upon as a sham. Incalculable harm had been done the temperance work already, which it would take at least a year to remedy. Mr. Ravlin indorsed the Citizens' Lengue, and opposed the sale of liquors to minors. He was opposed to the licensing of dram-shops and giving them the protection of the law. He believed in an open free fight between rum and Christianity, and he believed that the latter would come out the winner. He would rise or fail with the temperance cause whoily on its merits. He believed in leaving the whole matter to God, and through His power they could and would conquer by earnest moral labor.

PSALM XXIII.

SERMON BY THE REV. W. P. M'KAY. The Rev. W. P. Mckay, of England, preached yesterday morning in the Second Presbyterian Church on the beauties of the Twenty-third Psalm, analyzing it as a literary composition, and stating his conception of its meaning and its application to the various stages of the Christian's experience. Mr. McKay is a man of large, robust frame, a heavy beard adorns his face and chin, his voice is round, and full, and of great strength, and what he says is uttered with the earnestness of our Moody, whom he

closely resembles in this respect.

Having read the beautiful Psalm of the Shepherd King, the reverend gentleman proceeded to say that it was one of the most perfect lyrical gems ever composed, apart from its divinity, apart from its inspiration. No six verses in the Old Testament had been more used by the mints of God than these. It might be asked if he nad come across the ocean to tell them this; however, he said, was not age.

perhaps some brams of the sun of righteousperhaps some brams of the sun of righteoushowever, he said, was not light but sight, and however, he said, was not light but sight, and perhaps some beams of the sun of righteousness might shine down through this shepherd's song to-day. This maguificent, perfect diadem of a soug derived an additional beauty from its royal setting,—coming as it did between two psaims of different character. The twenty-second might be called the song of the Suffering Savior, the twenty-fourth that of the Kngjy Conqueror, and the twenty-third, coming between, that of the Royal Shepherd, leading His own. Between the suffering and the glory came the experience which fitted the Christian to receive the crown, and it was in this wilderness, this desert of trials and sins, that he required the Savior's shepherding care. How lovely all Christ's words were! How different from the "high flights of oratory," the "grand perorations," so much in favor to-day in England. Here, in this country, people might not be quite so fastidious. But, whill tacking all these word adornments, Christ's sermons had all the merit of being magnificent settings forth of truth, and what the world wanted to-day was more of this plain, Scripturai teaching. Christ understood the weaknesses of His followers when He called them sheep. Nothing could be more appropriate than to put men in this pasture of God, where they could follow after the Great Shepherdi. The goodness of God wisseen in His laying down His life for the sheep, and not in putting away sin, as some would do to-day who made God out so good that He couldn't punish it. This little psaim was a perfect poem, with a proper beginning, middle, and end. The first verse was the assertion, the bold challenge of faith,—"The Lord is my

fect poem, with a proper beginning, middle, and end. The first verse was the assertion, the bold challenge of faith,—"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." No man, as a being, a man, could be estissied without the Lord as his portion. With the Lord as his portion, he need want for motaing else. Alexander found all in the earth unsatisfying, and wept because there were no other worlds to conquer. Such an one, if he had all creation at his feet, would weep because he wasn't God and ruler of all. Solomon, David's son, had sought for rest under the sun, had industriously pursued pleasure, and found it not, and finally pursued pleasure, and found it not, and finally pursued pleasure, and found it not, and finally pronounced it all vanity. The beauty of the pasim was that the leader anticipated all the dangers that might arise, and had met them. This was the peculiarity of faith,—anticipating dangers and meeting them. The first danger anticipated in the song was the follower's weakness, and it was meet with the promise of food to satiety, freshness, and guidance. Young Christians were wont to mount up with wings as eagles, and older Christians occasionally took a shot at the wings. But the next stage, after this mounting, was to run and not to faint. And sometimes even walking would be difficult, and, having done all this, it was necessary, in the words of Paul, "to stand," After all these stages, the Shepherd's promise was that the sheep should lie down, in green pastures; and the last stage was that of being carried on the Shepherd's shoulder. As the sheep were washed day by day, so Christians needed to confess their sins, and be forgiven and restored day by day, so Christians needed to confess their sins, and be forgiven and restored day by day, so Christians needed to the tomb, but the Savior had anti fect poem, with a proper beginning, middle, and end. The first verse was the assertion, the

THE REV. MR. COLLISON. HIS INAUGURAL SERMON. a vapor full of woes; starts a paper, up he goea." Sometimes he has gone "up" on the limb of a tree; always his pocketbook has gone up in the tunequal fight. The South is solid for the Democratic party, and solid against anything or anybody who opposes it.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Prea telegraphs that Biane is looming rapidly as the Recublican candidate in 1830. He says many Republicases who opposed the Senator's nomination at Cincinnati now confess their unistake and declare their purpose to work Grant declare that the condition dispropers of time seemed to make a third term in matter exist no longer, and they now feel that the party is strong enough to elect any of its distinguished leaders without the aid of Grant's name. Slaine is admitted by all the prominent managers of the party, the correspondent says, to represent, in an eminent degree, the agyresiste and progressive element in American politics, and his selection would mean the perpendicular to the Republican party, since he comment safely, firmly, and effectively. It is also thought that under Binne's strong leadership to the Republican party, since he saine thought that under Binne's strong leadership to the Republican element in the South could be so encouraged and strengthened as to return five Southern States to the Republican column.

Dickens' Matrimonial Infelicities.

Dickens' Matrimonial Infelicities.

A London correspondent of the Auburn Advertiers writes: "It will be gratifying to thousands of Dickens and her sister, Miss Room of the discussion of the support of the contract of the novelist. In an intensity of the support of the contract of the support of the contract of the novelist. In an intensity of the support of the contract of the novelist. In an intensity of the support of t The new pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Epis-copal Church, the Rev. d. M. Collison, entered

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Is it not time people recognize the fact that all the about danger to the country from an organ and powerful Money Power is not political trap; that there is existing in New York a of traitors who, failing to buy the Nat Legislature, the varied in their plans to coun a monopoly in gold to the great distress of people, and, unable by threats to preven monetization of alliers. ization of silver, now treason, and threaten the Administratic course of proceedings which will make tion almost imposable, and certainty tive? Are not they who witfully hi all the business-interests of the co-sooner will its power be broken by the will of the people.

The New-Yorkers are determined the control of the control

The New-Yorkers are determined making the double standard inoperative fusing to receive allevar on deposit. The gold standard creates a steady premit gold, and the bonds they hold, based upo are, of course, proportionately valuable, is time at the coming session of Congreheckmate this conspiracy, by making sumption act strong enough to compel spirators to support it. Doubtless they to organize a run upon the Treasury, we cripple it, and perhaps empty its vaniforce a suspension. I am not able to au plan to thwart this; but it seems the ought to be a way to do it, and that C men ought to study it out before it is to guilty of treason than the trait mave tried to make it bankrupt by speculating with its money. The Commune, seeking destroy the social code and create assroby, understood to be a treasonable organization. The New York Gold Board, seeking to destruct the business interests of the land and make bankrupt, should be understood to be as treasonable; and any overt act the members committed to embarrass the Government of the committed of the seeking the seeking to be seen the committed of the seeking to be seekin calculated to embarrass the Gevern be met and fought down as we fou treasonable rabble in 1877.

Chicago Subsidy Con-Chicago Subaidy Convention.

Cincennati Commercial.

The mass-meeting recently held in Chicago under the thin mask of a commercial coveration, proved to be of the order of gatherine that the Commercial predicted it would be There was some conservation by the more accret of the forces that were there as decinate from influential commercial organizations; but he resolutions adopted were of the riterial kind that cover a good deal of ground yearnount really to put little in their influence. Congress is not likely to be sharpered by in revolutions of a grindstone, so to speak the has so many axes on it.

"Disraell," says a writer in the New Jork World, "has one of the most remarkable fies I ever saw. He is lividly pale, and but for the energy of his action and the stream of his lungs would seem to be a victim of consumption. His eye is as black as Erebus, and has the most mocking, lying-in-wait sort of expression conceivable. His mouth is allre wish a lung of working and impatient nervousness, and when he has burst forth, as he does constantly, with a perfectly successful cataract of expression, it assumes a curl of triumphal scorn that would be worthy of a Mephistopheles."

LYNCH-Nov. 18, Mrs. Lynch, 166 Cans BROPHY—At her resident traile Brophy, eldest daug, votice of funeral has Notice of funeral harvafter.

DHEW—In this city Sunday morning, Nov. 17, as a. m., Josiah G. Drew, aged 48 years.

Funeral Monday, the 18th, at 2 p. m., from 10 Darborn-av., by carriages to itosehill.

LT Charlestown (Mass.) papers please copy.

McMAHON—Sunday, Nov. 17, at her residence, in 87 Henry-st., Sarah McMahon, in her city year.

Funeral From her iste residence Tuesday, Nov. 18, as 10 s. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, these becarriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS THE REV. W. P. MACKEY WILL PREACE II THE SUBJECT OF THE NOONDAY PRAYA meeting to-day, at the rooms of the F. R. C. A. will be "Baptism of the Spirit for Service." The Br A. W. Patton will lead, and an interesting mettles

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-s TUESDAY'S SALE NOV. 19, AT 9:30 A. M., NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Geral Merchandise, etc., etc.

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REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY, 21c.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
CLOTHING, PURNISHING GOODS, EN.,
THURSDAY, NOV. 21. AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT ONLY HOOMS, 178 & 178 HANDOLDER, AT ONLY HOOMS, 178 & 178 HANDOLDER, BUTTERS, LUNG & CO., Austinament

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

FURNITURE ETC.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, at 173 and 13
Randolph-st. SUTTERS LANGA CO. Assets BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Austinates By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers WILL BE SOLD
Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 9; a. m.,

To which the attention of city and country merchan is especially called. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wanashirst. By M. M. SANDERS & CO. 72 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.
Tuesday. Nov. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.
We will sell at Auction 2.000 Cases Prime Goods. Cal By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneer, 85 & 87 Randolph-16.

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